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A Step in the Right Direction.

A tendency confronts the man in busi-ness, and more especially the farmer who has to put in ten to fourteen hours a day on his farm, to narrow his range of thought to matters that appertain to his occupation alone. If he reads much it is too apt to be books and papers in which he is interested because they apply more or less to his busi-ness and may be helpful to him in making his work more successful and remunerative

There are many ways of counteracting this tendency, but I will now mention only one, and that from my actual experience.
We have in this Connecti ut town, which is a rural farming community, what we call the Men's Literary and Social Club. It was organized ten years ago with an outside limit of twenty members, and has been in a flourishing condition ever since. Of course fourishing condition ever since. Of course in that length of time various members have gone out, having left town or withdrawn for some other good reason. But new ones have taken their places so that I think we new have a membership of nineteen. We meet once in every month, except July and August, at the home of some member, or at the hotel parlors in the village, the person entertaining paying the expenses, usually fifty cents per head.

We usually spend about an hour with the business meeting and a light supper, the latter being strictly temperance, but allowing cigars to those who wish. Then an hour and a half or two hours' time is taken

orate supper, and perhaps a lecturer from out of town, music, etc., all participating having to share in the expense. Further than this the club has arranged and supthan this the club has arranged and enter-ported several public lectures and enter-tainments each winter, the net proceeds having been used for village improvements for the benefit of our library or for buying reference books or apparatus for our high school, and we seldom have had to put our hands in our pockets to raise funds for suc purposes. I see no reason why what we have done here, or something very similar could not be carried out in almost any small D. G. B.

Bees in April.

Newtown, Ct.

As soon as warm weather approaches we go over the entire apiary and examine each hive to ascertain the condition of the bees. We usually find a few colonies where the bees are all right, but the queen is absent. This is quickly noticed by the disconcerted action of the bees themselves, and then, looking further, we notice that no brood is present. Such hives we place under other hives with free access between them. The queenless bees will readily unite with the colony over them, and the empty combs will be taken care of until we have further use for them. Usually some of them are yet well filled with honey, which we give to colonies that lack stores. The bottom boards are then cleaned of the refuse, cappings and dead bees, which accumulate during winter, and the hives are sweetened up in general to give the bees every opportunity and the lives are sweetened up in general to give the bees every opportunity and the lives are sweetened up in general to give the bees every opportunity and the lives are sweetened up in general to give the bees every opportunity and the lives are sweetened up in general to give the bees every opportunity and the lives are sweetened up in general to give the bees every opportunity and the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in general to give the lives are sweetened up in gen

pings and dead bees, which accumulate during winter, and the hives are sweetened up in general to give the bees every opportunity of building up strong colonies.

We usually see at this time some honey coming in from maple. But as this tree blooms so very early in spring, there is not much chance for the bees to work more than a few days on account of inelement weather. A few weeks later the golden willows bloom, and it is the honey from this source which stimulates the bees into active brood rearing, so that by the middle of fruit bloom we can put section boxes on all the strong colonies.

After the bees begin to work in the sections we place an extra body of empty combs under each hive to allow the queen more egg-laying room. This is done to prevent swarming. If the queen dees not begin to lay in the under set of combs in a week or two, we divide the brood by spreading it in both bodies. While this is not an absolute preventive of swarming, it discourages the desire very much and allows us to rear very large and powerful colonies, from which to draw both brood and bees when making increase, besides giving very much better results in surplus honey.

This is the season to have the section

way but for him to stand it. So, if he goes where from 350 his highest straight price it up to 381, which is an additional limit acrease, he gets one cent less for all his th's production. The one cent less take care of the additional increase, or hirty-one cans; and the man who keeps within the 360 and 250 limit will not be inured by the man making thirty-one cans of surplus milk. The rule applies equally for ander production.

You will see by the agreement that the

You will see by the agreement that the producer has a chance to get all there is coming to him; if he goes over his highest price limit, and there is enough dropping under, to balance, he will get the full price for all his milk, as stated in No. 5 of agreement. On the other hand, if a producer goes below his under high price limit and there are enough producers going over their high-price limit to make a surplus, he will receive full price. Should contractors place a man in the one-cent-less column for running below his straight-price limit, he would be obliged to pay full price to all those who had gone above their straight-price limit in the same month. If a producer runs over either limit, and takes one cent less for his month's production, if he should come back the next month within the limit, he would get full price on all his milk.

milk.

There will be tables furnished each producer that will show him at a glance just what he will get per can, no matter how he makes it. Contractors will send out for each producer's rating. Remember they are for six months.

A variation of 163 per cent. either way for six months is as good as a much larger one would be for a year. The condition of producers is so varied that the above plan seems to be the fairest that can be devised. No doubt there may need to be some

seems to be the fairest that can be devised. No doubt there may need to be some changes, for it is hardly possible to get everything just right on the start.

This plan is called the Knapp plan and it was first talked of nearly two years ago. The committee of directors appointed last fall considered it at a number of meetings last winter, and it has been finally adopted. Personally, I believe that if it is heartly entered into and conscientiously carried out it will prove as satisfactory as any plan that can be adopted. Producers should be careful to make their ratings just as near what they can earry out as possible. If what they can carry out as possible. If they go too high there is a possible chance to get hit on the under limit. Now, as to price, that is another thing.

The directors thought that the price would be advanced because of regulations the board of health might make that might increase the cost of production, but so far as can be learned, they are not going to require anything more than is reasonable and what perhaps should be required. One evil that the producers are obliged to suffer from is the outling of prices and bonus system practiced in Meeters. Small dealers from is the outing of prices and conus system practised in Boston. Small dealers out prices to get trade, thereby making the bonus evil almost a necessity in order for a dealer to hold his trade. This system re-quires a wide margin to do business, for which the producers have got to suffer. This ought not to be, and the only way to prevent it is for every man who sells milk to come right into the company, have a plan and work unitedly to make that plan a success. In this way, and in this way. plan and work unitedly to make that plan a success. In this way, and in this way only, can you get higher prices, and the man who is not willing to come up squarely and conscientiously to do his part is an injury and a clog to the business, and should be considered so by both contractors and producers.

No man can reasonably expect to sell milk that is below the standard. It is against the law. He must also expect to havetrouble with milk that is not clean or properly cared for. Any reasonable re-

havetrouble with milk that is not clean or properly cared for. Any reasonable restriction along these lines will help the producers every time and place them in a position to get equal if not greater concessions at the other end.

If the above agreement that has been conscientiously entered into by the directors (and so far as I am able to judge, by the contractors) appeals to you as being reasonably fair, and if the hard work, time, and thought put into it, in your estimation, amounts to anything, support it; if not condemn it and present something better.

W. A. Hunter, Clerk. W. A. HUNTER, Clerk.

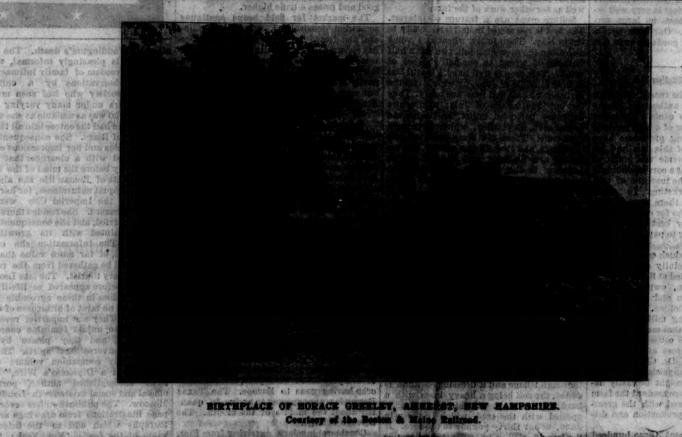
The broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be out off, so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From these ends the new fibrous roots usually start.

The hole must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position; the larger the better. Let the tree be the same depth it stood in the nursery (the old mark can be readily discerned) and not deeper, except in cases of dwarf trees. These latter should be set so that the point of union should come two or three inches below the surface of the ground. The tree being held upright, the finest and best earth from the surface should be carefully worked among the roots with the fingers, filling every space and bringing every root in contact with it. Set the tree as firm as a post, but leave the surface filling light and loose.

This is dene by placing a layer of coarse manure from three to six inches deep, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This protects the earth about the roots against drying or baking with wind or sun, retains to it the requisite melature, and obviates all occasion for a practice (generally of injurious effects)—the watering newly planted trees.

The stems should now be put in condition for the formation of the top by removing all the limbs to the point where it, is decired to have the top; then out back each remaining limb, leaving from four to six inches.—H. S. Wiley, Cayusa.

UBRARY OF CONG



or cigars to those four and a half or two hours of the programment of the programment which usually includes a sketch of the life of some prominent author, and selections from his writings, or of some public manual hand his deeds, or possibly of some scientific subject, followed by discussion, more or less general, always barring out party polities. In our club here we have two clergymen, two doctors, two newspaperment, two or three teachers, and the remainder of the continuation of the sections of the sections of the sections of the sections. It has been our the sectio

The Orchard in Spring.

For destroying plum curculio, a New York grower reports good success by four syrayings of arsenate of lead at the rate of one pound to fifty gallons of water. The quince curriculio has been subdued in the same way.

"I have seen trees this spring," remarked a New England fruit grower, "four and five inches thick, girdled clean to the limbs. Something must be done to protect our fruit trees from mice, or else the fruit business will get a serious backset."

Apple trees in Prince Edward Island are remarkably long lived. The growing seasons being short, they come to maturity slowly, but endure to a correspondingly old age. One of the oldest orchards was planted by the Acadian French before the fall of Louisburg, in 1752, and this old French orchard is still bearing fruit.

A Successful Venture.

A Successful Venture.

One day last summer as I was out for a stroll through the woods and fields in the vicinity of my home, I came upon a bit of low ground in an unfrequented corner of a pasture, thickly overgrown with tangled bushes and young trees, mostly pine and white birch. The soil here was very dark and moiet, and in one piace in particular so atturated with water that I felt certain that there must be a spring beneath it, which could be brought to light if properly created and dug out, so the next time that I had consider to viets the piace I brought a trowel and a bottomicus butter tub with me, to see if there was in reality a spring there, mainly for the amusement of the experiment.

I dug the ground out where it was wetest,

mainly for the amusement of the experiment.

I dug the ground out where it was wotest, and sunk the shell of the tub in the ensuration, and then repeaked the earth closely about it again. In less than an hour the tub was full to overflowing, and a tiny stream was trickling over its edge. My efforts had not with success.

I did not happen to be in the vicinity again tor about three weaks, but at last I found an opportunity to visit my spring to see how it was getting along, and to my surprise found a well-beaten path leading directly to it through the underbrush. The cows had meantime of hoovered its whereabouts, and had been making the most of it since my last visit. Seldom before had they been in the habit of visiting this corner of the pasture, but now it was a favorite resort with them.

Whose the land and the cows and I dealet if their owner over knew that there was such a source of water for his enisush of his land; but the cows and I hast our caret.

dant supply of fresh water, for it is one of the first essentials to their health and well R. B. BUCKHAM.

The Cow at Calving Tim

As the time of calving appr

As the time of calving approaches, consideration must be given to the place where the animal is to be when calving. A clean, well-lighted box stall is the most desirable. The animal should be put in there some days before, in order to have her become accustomed to her surroundings. This, too, gives the herdsman a chance to notice the condition of the droppings and find out whether the bowels need loosening. If they do, a dose of saits abould be given. Use about one pound of Glauber's saits and one cance of ginger.

If a heifer with first calf her udder should be rubbed and the testa worked gently, no as to have her soon-tomed to the idea of being milked. Much trouble with kicking cows might have been prevented had the owner devoted a few minutes now and then to the handling of the heifer. In fact, I do not think that this ought to be left to the last four or five weeks, but should be begun early in the life of the calf. Exercise should not be neglected, and it is much better for a cow to be running out of doors in the bright sunshine than to be shut up in a close stall. Fresh air and exercise are powerful aids to a healthy condition.

As the day of calving approaches, see that the stall is bedded with good, clean straw. Let no droppings or urine scaked straw remain there longer than necessary. It is very desirable, too, that the hind-quarters of the cow, including the valve, belief to when seem to consider this a time when their services can be dispensed with altogether; others are anxious to nasist in the operation whether they are needed or not. There is a happy medium. He should see that the presentation is normal; otherwise the cow may strain until she is exhausted, and may die, or she may de some lasting injury to the tender organs.

At this time there is another point that should receive more consideration than it dees. We are troubled a great deal with white secure. Veterinarians who have made a study of this disease tell us that infection frequently occurs through the movel. The

should receive more consideration than it does. We are troubled a great deal with white secure. Veterinarians who have made a study of this disease tell us that infection frequently occurs through the navel. The cord, is of course, broken at the time of birth, and while it is closing over germs may enter directly into the animal's body. Miny dectors have recommended the tying and cutting of the umbilical cord, and while I do not fully agree with this, yet I think it won d pay to use a disinfecting wash as decree drying powder. The following has strong indorroment for the wash. A five per cent, carbolic solution; and for the powder, manie acid, can cunce; indoform, four draws, sinx oxide, can cunce. Use the wash first and then ever the navel with the powder.

The cow will, if the was in a good, health; solutions, generally clean that is. and cutting of the umbilical cord, and walls it do not fully agree with this, yet I think it was a pay to use a disinfecting wash and some drying powder. The following has strong indorsement for the wash. A five per cent, carbolic rolution; and for the proder, tanule acid, one cames; ladeform, four dramm, sinx crisis, one cames; ladeform are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from alders are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from alders are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the dear are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the dear are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the dear are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the dear are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the dear are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the dear are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the dear are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the dear are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the dear are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the dear are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the dear are filling the air of the awarms and wild weeds with their foating pollon from the awarms are filling the air of the swamp in the air of t

increase gradually, as you see she responds through the milk-pail. Better to have her a little hungry than to have her appetite

Shellow Pens.

The old-teshloned way of setting milk in the ordinary six-quart shallow pans has nothing to commend it except the coespness of the outfit. The pans take up a great deal of room in the dairy, and make a great deal of room in the dairy, and make a great deal of work in washing, although the new pans, pressed out of one piece of tinware, are not so hard to wash as the old ones that were made out of four or five pieces, and had a seam around the bottom and two or three up the sides. Leaving out of consideration the large amount of room that forty or fifty pans take up in a dairy, which is a big item on many farms, we find other strong objections in that pans last but a few years, they cause lots of mess from spilling and leaking, and the milk sours and thickens before the cream has time to rise. This last point is the greatest objection, and a very serious one to the use of shallow pans in dairies of half a dozen cows or more. Just how much butter fat or cream is lost in the milk the average farmer doze not know. He thinks that it is only a little, and that it dozen no amount to much. But really it amounts to a good deal, and may be the whole of the profit. The following experience shows the lose through setting milk in open pans. A herd of fourteen cows was in milk, and giving about 200 pounds of milk a day. The pans were set in a cool room and allowed to stand for thirty-six to forty-eight hours. The ekimmith was tested, and fit showed that marry all the oream roos in the first twelve hours. But the amount of butter fat which was lost was something appalling, amounting as it did to eight-tenths of one per cent., or about one-sixth of the whole amount of the butter in the shilk. This lose is not curprising to one who has opportunity to make such teste, and it is going on every day on hundreds of farms in this country. In this case it amounted to two pounds of butter per day, and nearly all of this could have been saved by the use of a separator.

April Elecans.

rise all oc

tend to give peculiar interest to our wood-land rambles. In the gardens erested and vernal iris, lungworts, Alpine rockerss, moss pinks, speedwells, hardy candytufts, golden yarrow, bugls, medworts, Alpine gentians and creeping forget-me-nots are striving to outdo their country cousins and keep in advance of the Oriental and Alpine poppies, the Christmas roces, the English cowalins and polyanthus. In the meantime the innocence of the pastures and meadows, while insignificant in size more than makes up this deficiency by its prolific abundance, sufficient to color the landscape.

Bulbs, too, have been contributing their share. Snowdrops have fought with Siberian squills, and they with paschkinias from Asia Minor and glory of the snows, to see which could outstrip the tuilps and narcissus. The hyacinths have repaid tender care by fragrance and beauty or color and form, with symmetrical mine. Winter aconite, pasque flower and ox-sye adonis have already passed their flowering period, and are preparing for a summer's rest.—J. Woodward Manning, Massechusetts.

The Boston Milk Merket.

The Seaton Milk Market.

The following is the new agreement made between the contractors and the directors of the Boston Co-operative Milk Producers' Company, for the six meaths beginning April 1, 1903:

1. The price of milk is he 374 cents Boston basis, with a carrying charge of two cents per can.

2. Each producer shall send in his own rating, but all the ratings shall be out if the total exceeds the quantity that the contractors want to buy. The cut shall be made pro rate, but modified by considerations of justice and merit, and the making of the final rating shall be done by a committee of the directors and contractors.

3. The Knapp tables both for under production and overproduction are made a part of this agreement. If the market is short all those producers who are under their rating shall be paid according to the above-named tables for under production, can be produced to the short of the paid according to the above-named tables for overlyproduction, except these who are under their shall be paid the highest price named in the table.

E. If all the milk is said the highest price

To illimitate the trade, the man whose basis is established at ten caus may produce three hundred came in a thirty-day month. He can vary log per cent, either way from his basis; led per cent, of three hundred is fifty came, therefore he can increase up to 100 and down in 500 came at the highest card price. Should he he so attended that he wants a wider variation he will be obliged to take less meany for the reason that the sem of the first rating is to be so adjusted that it is all, the market will take at full price. It happen above his 200 came he is producing a surplus of milk, and as surplus milk masses leater priese there is no other

Dairy.

Better Still in Light Supply.

Arrivals of fresh-made butter, while showing a tendency to increase, are still far from excessive, a few dealers having more than enough to take care of their regular trade. Hence there are few offerings pressed for sale, and no tendency to pronounced weakening of the prices such as might be expected as the spring season advances. Quotations of last week show a fractional decline, but there is no pronounced weakness at date of writing and the market may be called steady at about one-half cent below last week's prices. It would seem that a further decline cannot be delayed very long since the reads are rapidly getting into shape for travel even in the more northern dairy sections, and supplies are likely to move forward and rapidly increase the output.

There is, of course, the usual tendency to increased milk flow with the large numbers of fresh cows at this time. At present all arrivals sell promptly. Choice grades are quickly taken care of and firsts, both dairy and creamery, are in steady demand. The various imitation butters seem to have had

quickly taken care of and firsts, both dairy and creamery, are in steady demand. The various imitation butters seem to have had their day for the present, and are in lighter demand now that it is possible to get the genuine article at a more moderate price. Butter if boxes and in print form still seem to be on hand in excess of the limited demand of that style of packing, and brings no more than tub butter, although the cost and labor of preparation is somewhat more. With the approach of warmer weather this class of butter should be in improved de-

At New York the price level is somewhat below that of last week. Quieter trading made receivers feel that stock might accumulate, and, with warmer weather, there was not much hesitatation in dropping prices about two cents per pound on fresh table grades. As soon as the conces-sions were made and it was evident that sions were made and it was evident that there was no necessity of going lower at the moment, jobbers began to operate more freely and receipts cleaned up quite closely from day to day, with a steady to firm feeling. So far this week business has been reasonably good and the market looks reasonably safe for the week. If receipts should increase more than is now looked for it is possible that buyers might demand some jurther concessions, but advices gensome further concessions, but advices gen-erally indicate rather moderate shipments in transit and the demand promises to in transit and the demand promises to absorb the supply. The official quotation for extra creamery is 28 cents; settlement is made with the regular trade on that basis, but buyers in search of high-scoring lots have to pay 28½ cents. Other grades range down about as quoted. Only a few buyers are now using storage creamery, but stocks are much reduced and some sales of fancy could be a recovered at 27 cents. State dairy quality are reported at 27 cents. State dairy has followed creamery and is about two cents lower than a week ago; at pre-ent prices, however, there is some call for the best lots. Imitation creamery is slow and factory and packing stock has very limited demand. Renovated is moving out fairly well and few of the fancy marks of known reputation selling a little above our quota-

tions.

The cheese situation in Boston shows no pronounced change, prices remaining steady and demand, although moderate, fully equal to the small stock on hand. New receipts are light, causing holders to maintain their high position with confi-

Current supplies of cheese at New York continue light; comparatively little more old cheese can be expected to come forward, and with the season for new late, the market for remaining lots of old cheese is cercontinue light; comparatively little more old cheese can be expected to come forward, and with the season for new late, the market for remaining lots of old cheese is certainly in strong position and prices, while quotably unchanged, are evidently tending to harden. The demand from regular dealers continues fairly active, and while confined pretty closely to such lots as needed for current use, nearly all classes of dealers are short of supplies and the movement in the aggregate foots up to a fair volume. the aggregate foots up to a fair volume. Stocks here are steadily reducing and there is little doubt but what all remaining lots of old cheese will be wanted before the close of the season. Some few factories have started up in different sections, but advices generally continue to report scarefactories will not attempt to commence operations before April 15 and some not operations before April 15 and some not until May 1. The factories that are running are producing very few oheese, and it will be six to eight weeks more before any quan-tity can be expected here. Quality of the early made fodder stock will be unattractive and have little influence on the mar-ket for fine old. Scattering lots or new skims are beginning to appear, but not suffi-cient to have much if any influence. Old skims are very closely cleaned up and prices nominal.

The Outlook for Butter.

Even now, although grass has hardly begun to get green, excepting in the south-ern territory, where but little butter is made, the question is being asked, says the Eigin Dairy Report, "What about the amount of butter for the coming season, will we have more or less than the average for the last two or three years?"

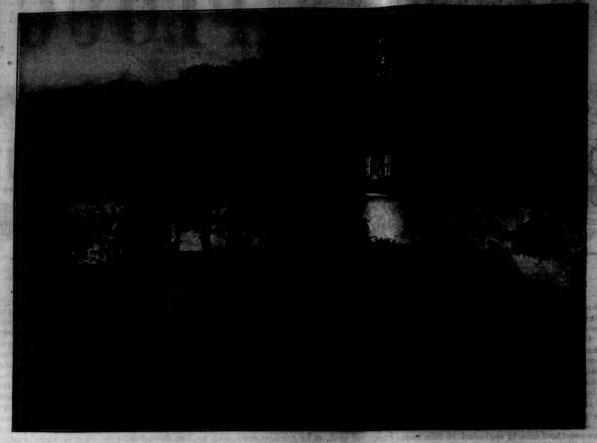
considerably.

Another thing that may help to increase it, will be the fact that the centralized plants are improving the quality of their goods right along, by the better and newer methods of handling the hand separator cream, and therefore there will be more of the product that will go into the better grades.

Manufacturers of removated or process goods are improving their methods, so that much more of those goods get into the better grades than formerly.

With these conditions prevailing, we look for a regular normal increase in the output and a regular normal increase in the demand.

We cannot hope to do any export trade with Great Britain. The sources of supply, from which she draws, will furnish goods



SCENES ON A HIGH GRADE MILK FARM. The buildings, employees in uniform, and some of the cows of Caerry Hill Farm, Beverly, Mass.

of this country, and the fact is very well es-tablished that we will have no large surpins of the best grades. Our own people consume all that class of goods made in this country at fair prices.

A Quality Milk Form.

One of the results of the recent campaign on the part of the health authorities of the large cities has been to cause a sentiment among producers in favor of a high grade of milk. A few enterprising producers have been taking advantage of this new and increasing demand to provide the grade of milk desired, of course at a correspondingly higher price, besitting the increase of cost of production and marketing. In every prosperous community there is a certain number of customers who for one reason or another demand the very best that can be another demand the very best that can be produced and are willing to pay any reason-

produced and are willing to pay any reasonable price.

A prominent farm which caters to this class of trade in the vicinity of Boston is Cherry Hill Farm, located at Beverly, a few miles north of Boston, owned by Dr. Myron L. Chamberlain and managed by Superintendent Henry Fielden. A specialty is made here of producing milk for feeding infants. Physicians say that much of the disease of young children is caused by feeding milk from doubtful sources and not bandled, in the best manner. Dr. Chamberlain's own experience as a physician suggested that the quality of milk might be vastly improved if a beginning were made at the farm proved if a beginning were made at the farm and the product followed with the great-est care in all stages of production and dis-

The barns are large and capacious and of modern structure, as shown by the illustrations. Special attention is paid to ventilation and light. Everything is kept clean, the process being assisted by cement or granolithic floors. The stalls are provided with watering devices. The milkmen wear spotless white uniforms and are obliged to perform their work with the utmost care to secure cleanliness.

Several special varieties of milk are pro-luced. Thus, for invalids and those who duced. Thus, for invalids and those who desire to put on flesh rapidly, an exceptionally rich Guernsey and Jersey milk is sold, warranted to contain six per cent. of butter fat. Another grade is made with a mixture of Guernsey and Jersey milk for family use, that of the Ayrshires, Durhams and Devons is used for babies and children, the idea being to obtain milk of uniform composition and of easy digestion.

composition and of easy digestion.

The cattle have been selected from healthy herds in Vermont, and are considered wholly free from any trace of tuberculosis or other disease. To give them needed exercise, large areas of pasturage have been added to the farm which now includes between five and six hundred

amount of butter for the coming season, will we have more or less than the average for the last two or three years?"

Judging from the report given out by the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, there are not as many dairy cows in the country at the close of 1904 as there were at the close of 1904 as there were at the close of 1900. In the four years there has been a reduction, according to the statistics furnished by the Department. That would seem to indicate a decreased production.

However, with the newer methods, and

That would seem to indicate a decreased production.

However, with the newer methods, and with so much larger amount of milk handled in the newer ways, through the separators, the production of butter ought to be quite equal if not larger than when we had more cows. Whether the standard of values will be such as to induce farmers to do more milking, care better for their dairies, and add to them in numbers, is somewhat of a question. The general opinion in the trade seems to be that we shall have a high range of values during the heaviest producing season, from the first of May to the first of November. This may be the means of increasing the output considerably.

Another thing that may help to increase it, will be the fact that the centralized plants are improving the quality of their goods right along, by the better and newer methods of handling the hand separator cream, and therefore there will be more of the

engine being used for cutting and filling as well as for other work of the farm.

engine being used for cutting and filling as well as for other work of the farm.

Solling creps are a feature of interest. The first is rye sowed in fall and ready to out in May. Then follow wheat and vetch also sown the preceding fall, two and a half bushels of wheat to one-half bushel of vetch. This crop is well liked. It will last until the middle of June, by which time the spring-cown cats and peas are ready. They last until the middle of July; then comes Japanese barnyard millet, and then the fodder corn, also barley, which lasts until frost time. There are sixty seres of corn or forage, and they fill the siles. The varieties are Leaming and Sanford. The Leaming is the favorite. This year the corn fields will include one hundred acres. It is found necessary at present to buy some hay, but it is hoped the alfalfa crop will soon supply all the dry fodder needed. This crop has been a remarkable success and is planted on seventeen acres of the farm. All the fields are deing well and promise a big yield this year. One three-acre piece has been cropped three years. Last year this piece gave a yield of fourteen tons of alfalfa hay in two cuttings. The third cutting gave two tons cared, making a total of sixteen tons, or of tons per acre.

Superintendent Fielden is quite enthusiastic over the alfalfa crop, although he admits that a longer test will be necessary before it can be said that the plant will surely stand all kinds of winters in this section. A good seed bed is provided by thorough tillage and a dressing of lime is added, the soil being a heavy loam with a hard clay sub-soil. Chemical fertilizer is applied with the seed, which is sown in June, about thirty pounds to the acre. If the land is weedy a nurse crop leasown at the same time of cats or barley. The field is top dressed each year with horse manure. Colorado-grown seed is preferred because it is believed to be of hardier stock. The alfalfa on this farm is probably the most successful large planting in castern New England.

A fairly liberal ration o

A fairly liberal ration of grain is given

Horicultural

Potato prices show no improvement in the producing sections. The starch factories in Maine are relieving the situation to some extent, but paying only about 40 cents a barrel. Maine farmers are said to have considerable stock yet unsold. In the potato regions of Michigan and the West prices are still lower and many are feeding potatoes to live stock. Prices in Michigan are quoted as low as 3 to 15 cents per bushel. In New York State the range is a little better, farmers holding for 30 cents, but sometimes accepting offers at slightly lower prices. There is not much in the situation to inspire hope on account of the large stocks still waiting to reach the market at any opportunity which suggests a profit. Potatoes will arrive from Florida soon, probably this week, but for a long time Southern arrivals will not be numerous enough to out any special figure in the mar-Many Potatoes Still Held Back. Southern arrivals will not a long time. Southern arrivals will not be numerous enough to out any special figure in the market. Some potato holders are hoping for the usual spring rise, and if such a rise occurs this year it cannot be very extensive, as any advance would quickly draw increased shipments.

Vegetable Prices Holding Well.

toes are in light supply, with demand fairly good and prices a trifle higher.

The market for field beans continues somewhat demoralised, supply being liberal and demand not very good. The price has shown a steadily declining tendency for some weeks and some lines are a few cents lower this week. The decline is, no doubt, partly in sympathy with the grain market, but seems now to be fully as low as the situation warrants.

been shipped. Pens will be ready in about a week. Asparagus shipments have been large. Pointoes, beans, cucumbers and squashes are promising well.

Bermada onions are estimated at four hundred thousand crates, the yield having been reduced somewhat on account of dry weather. The Cuban onions are about done, but the crop has proved very profitable to growers and will probably be increased next year. Egyptian enions are not likely to compete much this year, most of that crop having gone to Europe. The Texas Bermadas are expected to arrive in quantity about the middle of the month. The acreage is large.

Considerable celery is arriving from Florida, but the quality is poor and not equal to that from California. A little celery comes from Bermuda.

A volume that is fittingly named in "Ioonoclasts: a Book of Dramstista," for it contains steeless of men who have over thrown long established theatrical idols, and introduced new standards for counting playwrights. The author of this unique book is James Hunster, whose critical and the standards for counting the provider of the interest playwrights. The author of this unique book is James Hunster, whose critical and the search of the interest playwrights. The author of this unique book is James Hunster, whose critical and the search of the interest form he has maintained his reputation for minute dissection of many of the works of his literary contemporaries. Probably a more complete analysis of Henrik Ibears in this book. All of his productions are passed in review and their faults and they review of the inhers of the great Norwegian dramstist, and of his great Norwegian dramstist, and of his great Norwegian dramstist, and of his aims and ideals, he need only read this paper to receive a complete education in Beauties. In claboration of death in passed in the reviews of the labors of the great of the second in the se

pendence is pleasingly informal, written th the freedom of family intimacy, and intains observations

RUTLAND, VT.

has shown a steadily declining tendency for some weaks and some lines are a few cents lower this week. The decline is, no doubt, partly in sympathy with the grain market, but seems now to be fully as low as the situation warrants.

Seathers Vegetables Coming.

Hothouse occumbers have been arriving quite freely from Florida. They are good ones and sell readily at high prices, being fully as good as much of the hothouse stuff now on hand.

The first arrivals showed signs of immediant, but the cross for markets from South Carolina. Lettuce has come forward in earlots. The first arrivals showed signs of immediantly, but the quality is now better. Strawbeen shipped. Feas will be ready a hottour award. Asparagus a hipments have been large. Potatocs, beans, carambers and aquashes are promising well.

Bermada onless are estimated at four hundred thousand erates, the yield having been reduced comewhat on account of dry weather. The Cuban onlone are about done, but the crop has proved very profitable to growers and will probably be increased ment year. Egyptian colone are not likely to compete much this year, most of that crop having gone to Europe. The Texas Bermades are appearant on account of dry weather. The Cuban onlone are about done, but the crop has proved very profitable to growers and will probably be increased ment year. Egyptian colone are not likely to compete much this year, most of that crop having gone to Europe. The Texas Bermades are appearant on account of dry weather. The cuban onlone are about done, but the crop has proved very profitable to growers and will probably be increased ment year. Egyptian colone are not likely to compete much this year, most of the colon and they please by their well of the month. The crosses, is large.

A volume that is fittingly named is "Licerature." For any long established theatirels idols, and introduced new standards for considerable and the profit and the property in the property of the profit and the prof

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Doultry.

Practical Positry Points.

Poultry are very convenient to have, as the young people can learn to take care of them. The profits are as good as in almost any other line of farming, considering the capital invested.—E. C. O., Hartford inty, Ct.

county, Ut.
There are a few poultry experts who
claim large profits, but "the great unvisited" let the fewls run at large, with
d abtful profits.—T. K. C., Salem County,

I see a big flock of hens; I sometimes get an egg; and I behold a big hole in the wheat bio.—S. L. A., Greene County, Pa.
It is not so much the breed as it is the care and feed. The Leghorns are good layers, but small poultry. I tried Rhode Island Reds last year. From one hen I raised nice pullets hatched the middle of May. They began to lay the first of November, and in four months I soid \$15 worth from the nine pullets. Three cents aplece was the highest for eggs. They make good mothers, but are quiet sitters. They are good poultry.—W. W. Crooker, Piscataquis (conty, Me.

anty, Me.

Coanty, Me.

The meat is made of what the hen eats. If you feed her on fish the flavor of the eggs will taste of fish. If you give them onions, the eggs will taste of the food.—William Cook, Essex County, N. J.

One of the best articles of food for the first meal of young chicks is catmeal, or fine cracked oats, sometimes called pin-head cermeal. This food should be mixed with a little fine grit or sharp sand. Chickens will seat grit from the very first. eat grit from the very first.

Plenty of the right kind of feed, plenty of exercise plenty of sunlight, air and warmth, with water and everything else needed will bring you plenty of eggs if the stock is right to start with.—E. C. Dow, Belfast, Waldo County, Me.

In operating an incubator to the best ad-In operating an incubator to the best advantage it will be found that, even with the best machines, the most accurate regulation of heat in the egg chamber is to be had in a room where the temperature is constant and the ventilation good. A cellar is about the best place, as a rule, that can be found.

SOAP

REET

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July 18.

TION

tion

chine should be opened and the unhatched eggs removed. It is our practice to allow the chicks to remain in the machine for the first twenty-four hours at a temperature of 90° to 94°, transferring them to brooders about the time they should receive their first

Fresh Poultry Scarce.

Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.: "The receipts of poultry have been extremely light and will be for some weeks to come. Now is the period when farmers are holding back their hens for laying and other other purposes, in preference to selling them for dressing. Fortunately there is a good large supply of frozen poultry on the market that takes the place of fresh killed during this stringency. Fresh killed fowls are selling here at 15 to 16 cents for New England dressed stock; a few fancy late fall chickens coming in and if they are large and fine bringing extreme prices, 25 to 30 cents a pound; there are also a few spring chickens that are in excellent demand selling at 35 cents and upwards, but coarse, staggy chickens and old roosters are in moderate demand at about 12 to 13 cents. The conditions of the market on live fowl, choice stock, selling from 14 to 15 cents. We look for no special change in any of the conditions on fresh killed poultry until we have more liberal receipts."

The New York market shows little if any change, very little fresh-killed poultry other than fowls arriving, and latter in very light receipt, with invoices moderate. Demand, however, is very slow andsof a selective character, buyers only wanting medium sizes, and heavy or very light fowls are greatly neglected. Squabs more plenty today and selling slowly. Frozen poultry has a little peddling outlet for current use, but little if any speculative demand for large lots.

Live fowls have been rather soarce and other purposes, in preference to selling them for dressing. Fortunately there is a

Live fowls have been rather source and high in Eastern markets. This is the season when few farmers are shipping fowls, preferring to keep them for laying and sell them at the approach of the moulting season. At times live poultry has been selling better than dressed. This situation helps the price of chickens, which are quite high, and demand fully equal to supply. Ducka, geese and turkeys have been in light receipt, and although demand is moderate, prices have been well sustained. Live poultry is bringing high prices, a little higher in New York than in Boston, but selling at rates which would prove axisfactory to shippers to either market. Those who have surplus fowls or roosters should not delay sending them to market.

crease, as seen in the Southwestern market is not yet manifest at Boston and New York. Demand has been very brisk and the egg dealers are busy filling orders Choice Western stock is in good demand During the past winter consumers have hed to depend on Western eggs to a greater on



Received third award at St. Louis Exposition. Shown by J H. McDaniel & Sons, Warsaw, Kentucky.

tent than usual, and have become accustomed to some of the best marks, so that such now command close to the price of strictly Enstern eggs. There are some lines of Eastern eggs, however, which do not appear in our quotations, being shipped under special marks and having a reputation of their own. These sell several cents above the quotations for fancy hennery.

Goose eggs and duck eggs are in light supply and those which arrive readily sell at steady quotations. Eggs packed for storage now arrive in considerable quantities and quote 18 to 18t cents for firsts.

stock of apples in New York State in sold storage at about 180,000 barrels with about seventy thousand besides in common storstorage at about 180,000 barrels with about seventy thousand besides in common storage. A summary of quite a number of opinions from leading desiers would indicate that apple prices are likely to remain about steady for the balance of the season. It looks as if the steady withdrawal from storage would about take care of the surplus before the close of the season. Apples in common storage and farm cellars are coming forward rapidly now and the market for these unless of good grade is a little weak and likely to remain so. Apples of second quality and which cannot be graded as choice No. 1s sell with some difficulty unless dealers are willing to concede something from the asking price.

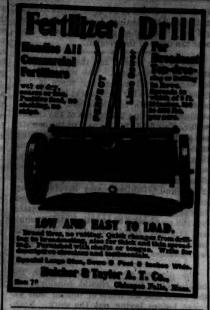
Foreign apple markets have been improving slightly, especially for sound fruit. Exporters seem to have picked up some lots at low prices in New York and Boston and are confident of profitable results from shipments. Not much New England or New York fruit is offering at Liverpool market. Exports last week indreased over the previous week and also over the corresponding week of last year. Boston so far has led all ports for the year's export of apples to Europe.

ing week of last year. Described all ports for the year's export of ap

the chick region a considerable cannot of oxygen for the vital functions and the lamp of the machine cannot of the machine as the polar of the p

weather which has been known for twentyeight years.

The wheat markets in Europe during the
past fortnight have not been very active,
the work begun so early as this year.



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A concrete conclusion.

Silence is golden, Mr. Rockefeller.

Harry Nawn will remain on the Commo

It is difficult to find Paul Jones' body, but

Men are going to look green the coming summer if fashion's dictates are followed.

As usual April is in tears, but they are not idle ones, and we know what they mean.

though she does not make the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn a Saint Elizabeth.

It is said by a recent English writer that the Spaniards who have ball fights never beat their wives or kick their children. What other people is he knocking? Minister Meyer has arrived in St. Peters

burg. He is in a poor distracted company, but he will probably use his best efforts to promote the peace that Russia so badly needs.

Venezuela will not take Washington just yet. Meanwhile Castro is resting on his laurels, and his large standing army, having scared the United States of North America

The heathen Chines and the jolly Jap will probably dig the canal across the Isthmus. The yellow men can stand the climate of Panama better than their white brothers, perhaps because they live more

Geromimo, the Indian chief, wants to go back to his wigwam. He is not after the President's scalp, but after his pardon. The noble Red Man evidently believes that being a prisoner of war even on a reservation is not the simple life that he wants to follow. No doubt he would like to join Mr. Roosevelt in the pursuit of big game.

There is now talk of a tunnel railroad under Behring Strait. This scheme if accomplished would bring Russia and America closer together than they are now, but the islands of Japan need not be fright: ened on that account. Our planet is get-ting smaller every day, and this may lead up to the federation of the world and uni-

The hard-worked old newspaper fake about the seedless watermelon appears once more in some of the Western papers. The enterprising reporter probably argues that if the seedless apple has made such a sensation, why not other products; never stopping to think how the watermelon without seeds could be propagated.

Young Mrs. Thaw says she was never a show girl on the London stage, and that Harry and she are as happy as two turtle doves. Now that they are married, why interfere with their cooling. This seems to be the age when poor girls get rich hus-bands and rich ones get titled lords and masters, who are without a superfluity of cash. The gods give them joy.

The Kaiser says: "We are the salt of the royal self, but to the German people who have done so much to preserve the fatherland. Like President Roosevelt, he believes in a strong navy, not for purposes of conquest, but to show the world that his countries to the strong navy. try is on deck to defend itself from any saucy power that wants the whole earth.

Marylanders are imitating the Western train carrying experienced corn culturists will be sent throughout the corn-growing districts of the State, explaining to the growers through exhibitions and lectures the latest methods of selecting seeds and handling the crop. It is argued that these teachings that follow ought to result in an average increased yield of at least ten bushels per acre. If the corn special train could travel a little farther north it might find that the growers of the Middle States. and that the growers of the Middle States

This is the season for the preliminary steps in land drainage. The soil is too wet for digging to advantage and there is now little spare time for such work, but the best outlet and main channels can be readily outlined by noting the course of the surface water. Few fields in this part of the country are so flatbut that plenty of fall can be obtained upon a reasonably careful examination. The water will be found moving somewhere, perhaps in quite a different direction from the formerly supposed slope of the land. Drainage may involve co-operation with a neighbor, possibly an appeal to the general drainage law of the State, but the result will be worth much trouble and expense. Hardly any farm investment pays such solid income returns as does a well-managed plan of tile drainage. It is to be hoped that Boston Common will

It is to be hoped that Boston Common will not eventually dissapear in a hole in the ground.

President Roosevelt and Emperor William are both on the peace path on their travels.

The people who are benefited by a foreign mission don't care where its money comes from.

James J. Corbett, who was once a hard and heavy hitter, has made a hit in light comedy.

Mr. Carnegle will get through the eye of the needle if he helps all the small colleges in this country.

Nance O'Neil is a good Queen Bess, though she does not make the daughter of Henry VIII, and Anne Boleyn a Saint not eventually dissapear in a hole in the

Gilt Edge Milk Routes.

The production of extra choice milk has already become a business of importance near-cities large enough to furnish a class that will appreciate and pay for the enhanced cost of production and the extreme care in handling required in all stages of

Milk like that sold by Cherry Hill Farm, for instance, must cost in its production about twice as much as the ordinary con tract milk. Under certain conditions it might well be worth a fancy price to the consumer, affording, perhaps, a food supply of vital importance to invalids or delicate children, or furnishing in some cases merely a table supply that is to be beyond question as to purity and quality.

as to purity and quality.

There is a tendency among all classes to become more and more discriminating in the matter of dairy supplies, and no doubt the demand for fancy milk and cream will increase relatively faster than the general milk market. Opportunities remain for developing many profitable routes of this kind. the matter of dairy supplies, and no dou

In spite of false lights on the shore there is no danger that society will be entirely wrecked by the misleading theories that are now promulgated by so-called teachers who are apparently talking for show. Here we

should have kept quiet regarding it, for the young are always too glad to selze upon some excuse for going to extremes in the indulgence of their pet follies.

indulgence of their pet follies.

It is the duty of a teacher to restrain the wild impulses of youth, and not to encourage them, and when he comes forward and says that there is no danger in standing on the brink of a precipice he is talking wildly and not in a reasonable manner. When a student urder his instruction plunges into an abyss through his pernicious advocacy of a dangerous recreation he is morally accountable for the fall of his pupil. An instructor who cannot find anything better to recommend as a form of pleasure than gambling has plainly mistaken his vocation, and should retire from a profession which he does not adorn.

The Point of View.

dot that the growers of the Middle States and New England were not beyond the need of instruction along this line.

The New Hampshire State Board of Health has sent out a circular to maple sugar producers, calling attention to the new law prohibiting the sale of adulterated maple sugar, syrup and candy under penalty of a fine from \$10 to \$50 for each of fence. The mixtures can, of course, be sold if properly labeled as mixtures. It it is true, as claimed, that the output of pure maple cannot supply over five per cent. of the demand, then a mixture with other sugar products becomes almost a necessity for the bulk of the product sold to consumers. But fair play to the original producer and to the consumer alike, demands that the mixtures be labeled and sold for just what they are.

The dressed poultry bill has been downed in the Massachusetts Legislature, but the New York law makers are still fighting over the proposed measure. The dealers are a unit in opposing the bill. Its passage will, no doubt, interfere greatly with the supply of Western and Southern poultry. Those in favor of it seem to be members of the Boards of Health in various towns and otties, while the opponents of the bill prease of John D. Roskefeller's domation of \$100,000 for foreign missions in spite of the vigorous protests from several New England ministers against such a proteocoding. And yet it is difficult to any theat of the sold one and the large with any to the large with the supply of dischards and its research to the subscite such as mixtures. It is hard to determine where unfairness begins in subscite such as a subscite suc

The combined Farmers' Institute at Amherst, March 16, was remarkably well attended, so much so that the accommodations were taxed to their utmost. The arly guests spent an hour or so inspecting the stock barn, greenhouse, creamery department, etc. The dairy school was in full swing, with its class of thirty-nine pupils mastering the details of pasteurizing, cream separators, butter workers and the like, greatly to the interest of the visitors. Professor Brooks and Professor Cooley and others explained various details.

DAIRY INSURANCE.

The addresses were given in the chapel, with Prof. J. L. Hills as the opening speaker on the subject of "Insurance as Applied to Dairying." Professor Hill recommended the use of separators as an insurance against loss of butter fat. Shallow pans, he said, lose one-fourth of the fat. The Cooley creamers have their merits, but as commonly run, there is considerable loss. The dilution system was a delusion. In buying a separator, dairymen were advised to take one of thirty days trial and buy or return it as the result of that experience. In the line of health insurances for the herds, he recommended dosing cows with sait ten days before calving to guard against milk fever. Speaking of creamery management, he said: "Keep tabs on the creamery men to guard against any mistakes or inment, he said: "Keep tabe on the creamery men to guard against any mistakes or intentional falsyfying." While most of the suspicion against creamery men, he believed groundless, yet it was better to know just what was being done. In case of doubt, send specimens to the experiment stations for analysis. Finally, life insurance was recommended on the ground that the first duty of the dairymen was protection of the

are apparently talking for show. Here we have a college professor who says that gambling is not something to be avoided, but a means of healthful recreation that should be encouraged. That is, he would have us return to the days of the three-bottle men, when games of chance were sedulously followed by the stateman, Charles Fox and other notabilities, and when fashionable dames in England lost large issums at the card table nightly.

That there is a fascination about a game of that there is a fascination about a game of taking chances, but to asy that gambling is a form of mental refreshment is to be applauded, is going a step too far in the development of ideas for the guidance of the race. Young men especially need to be taught that the gamester leads a miserable, feverish exists was incompleted in the saits, was to use before the cay died and was therefore insurance.

To a question about the merits of grades to of crossbreds, Professor Hills explained that he did not consider crossbreds desirable because the mingling of distinct breeds was too violent and it was better to breed it ogether the same tendencies.

gamester leads a miserable, feverish existence, and that the profit he derives from the hazard of a die or from any other form of trying to get something for nothing, never results in permanent financial success, while, as a form of amusement, except in a mild, inoffensive sort of a way, it leads almost directly to madness and suicide.

Perhaps the professor who endorsed gambling as a pleasure did not intend to recommend its inordinate pursuit, but he should have kept quiet regarding it, for the young are always too glad to seize upon

The subject of rootbacteria was discussed, and Professor Brooksseemed inclined to consider the prevailing enthusiasm in that line as something in the nature of a fact. The bacteria, he thought, were present in nearly all soils. The germs were always on hand, just as weed seeds, like purclain, were always found even in new gardens. He had tried growing clover and other crops in soil which had been sterilized to kill all germs, but the clover grown this way had root nodules showing the presence of bacteria. Bacteria were as fine as dust, and if present in the soil, would be present in the air; it was as impossible to keep them out as to keep out dust. It had been claimed that the thoroughbred bacteria sent out by the Government were batter, but Professor Brooks' experiments had not proved them in any way superior. In reference to a question, Professor Hills said that the bacterial were destroyed by dissolving them in water and soaking the seed, then drying the seed and sowing in the ordinary manner. Each seed ESPERIENCE WITH BACTERIA. sowing in the ordinary manner. Each seed and would have from one to fifty germs elinging to it and ready for business. Like Prefessor Brooks, he thought the idea was only in the experiment stage but worth trying on a small seals.

IMPROVING A BOUGH FARM.

The concluding address was by J. B. Sanborn of New Hampshire, who told of his experience in reclaiming rough land and bringing it to a high state of productiveness. Mr. Sanborn's methods have previously been fully described in these columns. The leading items are clearing off bushes and rocks, liberal use of chemical fertilizers, rotation of crops, including clover, and irrigation where possible.

"My farm is now producing six-fold what it produced eight years ago," declares Mr. Sanborn, "and I propose to increase that the same in another eight years. We now get the equivalent of five tons to the acre in corn, and the other crops are pressing along. In regard to potatoes; we use chemicals as a substitute for yard manure. The proportion is as follows: Eighteen pounds nitrate of soda, eighteen pounds of blood, twelve pounds of sulphate of potash, the balance in phosphoric soda, fifty-two pounds of soda phosphate. We use about 1200 pounds to the sore, with manure.

"A good feeder and breeder will make his manure cheaper by buying protein feeds than by buying chemicals, and I bay them heavily. But life is brief and I have increased my crops in eight years an amount that would have taken more than my life time to accomplish without chemicals. A farmer near me had a farm that he could not keep tweive cows on; today he keeps sixty; he has increased his herd and improved his farm by buying grain to feed his stock, and using the imanure as feetilizer."

Produce Notes.

The first shipment of California asparagus was sold for \$18 per dosen bunches. California rhubarb is also on the market. It is thought this year the North Carolina produce and fruit will reach the market about the same time as the Florida, owing to the lateness of the Florida crop caused by the cold weather. North Carolina crope being more backward, were not injured.

A Fanenil Hall dealer who had been losing butter by the tub tried an original method of thief detection. To a-small tub of butter in a convenient position he fastened one end of a ball of twine connecting with the office. Late Saturday evening the twine began to move out of the office, and the proprietor seized it and began hauling in. The other end and the tub of butter was found under an old woman's cape, and likewise a fowl and a lobster, evidently taken from some nearby stand. The woman taken from some nearby stand. The woman was convicted and given two months in Sherborn Reformatory.

Sherborn Reformatory.

The celery grop in central Florida seems to have been set back greatly by the recent cold weather, and it is thought the new growth will not be ready before from the first to the middle of April. After the middle of April the movement North should be heavy. It is thought that as a result of the setback not more than a two-thirds crop will be averaged. Considerable head lettuce is coming North, but a large portion of the heads are soft. Part of the damage seems to be owing to the cold weather and part to the diseases which attack lettuce after having grown for a few years on the after having grown for a few years on the

after having grown for a few years on the same soil.

Truck growers in Dale County, Cal., are forming a \$50,000 company to handle and market their fruit. They argue that if they could save or make five cents a crate extrafor all shipments during the season, the entire \$50,000 would be regained. They claim that the average truck grower has not time to see after the selling of what he has grown. He is too busy growing and ploking the crop. So the society will engage an agent to look after the shipments. The charges per crate by express are \$1.40 to New York city, while the combination will ship by the carload at the rate of 50 cents a crate, thus, outting the freight charges in two at a stroke.

Vermont sugar experts predict a good season, arguing that the ground is frozen very deep while the snewfall is not remarkably heavy. With the right excesses of freezes and thaws, they expect the flow will be as good as last year. Last season the make was large but the quality not up to the best.

Reports from the maple sugar district of

WHARDY ORNAMENTALS of every description. SHADE and EVER-IEEN TREMS in great variety. HARDY RHODODENDRONS and other and-leaved overgreene by the car-load or in less quantity. ROSES of all sees and in many sorts. SHRUES and CLIMBING VINES for all purposes. OUR HERBACEOUS DEPARTMENT contains nearly one thousand varieties hardy personnial plants new and old. PRONIAS, PHLOX, IRIS, HARDY

Catalog for 1906, designed for GARDENERS and OWNERS of ESTATES, nataining many attractions for buyers of Nursery Stock in quantity, will be

The Bay State Nurseries (W. H. WYMAN) North Abington, Mass.



ARE YOU GOING TO PLANT? Send for Our Hand-

Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs

that we offer. It tells their habits; gives vivid descriptions and is replete with just the information that the plantsman needs. We have over 1200 different kinds of plants, including varieties adapted to all the different soils and to various climates. Something in our stock for every purpose. Strong, hardy plants, too, that are prepared for moving and will grow quickly, and give pleasing effects immediately. Write to

The WILLIAM H. MOON CO. GLENWOOD NURSERIES PHILADELPHIA OFFICE: 21 S. 12th St. MORRISVILLE, PA.



¶ My catalogue describes the largest number of varieties best adapted for garden culture in the Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea, Rugosa, and their hybrids; Lord Penzance Sweet Briar and Austrian Yellow; the new dwarf everblooming Rambler, Mme. N. Levavesseur; my new seedling everblooming rose, "Urania"; and other novelties. Double Hollyhocks, in colors, Pæonies, and Per-

ennial Phlox. Place your orders early.

¶ All above is first quality stock. Can be shipped safely to any part of the United States. Enclose four cents to cover postage of

M. H. Walsh, Rose Specialist, Woods Hole, Mass.

Standard plants of Peach and other Fruit trees. Thirty verieties of Straw berries. The Ward Blackberry new and reliable (send for Illustrated Circular), and other small Foult plants. 100,000 fine plants of Cuthhert Ruspberry; 100,000 Asparagus, one and two year; 200,000 Cut Privet, from 18 inches to 4 feet, being cheap. Get my price list before placing orders by addressing

CHARLES BLACK, Hightstown, N. J.





GLADIOLI The Best in the World

Greff's Hybrids, (Genuine) and other high grade Strains. Winners of the GRAND PRIZE, World's Fair, St Louis, 1904.

Write for illustrated catalogue.

ARTHUR COWEE, Meadowvale Farm, Berlin, N. Y





Po not confuse the Worcester Kemp Spreader with other cheaply constructed Spreaders. It has never had to change its name on account of poor construction. It's the product of 28 years' experience right here in New England. It's made for New England soil and will do the work better and easier than any other Spreader on the market. You will know it by its two floor chains. Drop a postal card today for our new catalogue and book of testimentals.

THE RICHARDSON MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass.

SAVE



High Class Flower and Vegetable Seeds ARLINGTON TESTED SEEDS re known to be force and will grow; we have tended them all. For to an interest in seeds to have us to the tendency of the seeds to have used to the seeds to be to the seeds to have used to the seeds to the seeds to the seeds will be to your address, seeds the seeds will be your address, seeds and to your address, seeds will be to your address, and to you will be to your address.

No Dealer Can Duplicate Our Factory Price THE COLUMBUS CARRIAG

We warrant every veito be just as represente refund money and pay from

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending April 12, 1905.

Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week....5074 5616 50 17,895 Last week....3990 5397 40 20,434 One year ago 4515 6318 75 19,849 One year ago 4515 Horses, 777

Prices on Northern Untile.

Frices on Northern Untile.

BERF—Extra, \$5.75@5.00; first quality, \$5.25@5.50; second quality, \$4.75@5.00; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$6.00@7.00; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$1.50@2.50. Western steers, \$4.80@7.00. Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15@26; fancy milch cows, \$45@70; milch cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@16; two-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. SHEEF—Per pound, live weight, \$2.50@4.00c; extra, \$4.60@6.40c; lambs, \$5.00@6.53.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, \$4@5\$c, live weight; shotes, wholesale——; retail, \$2.50@7.00; country dressed hogs, 6\$@7c.

VEAL CALVES—3@70 \$7 10.

HIDES—Brighton—&@8\$c \$7 10; country lots, 7@76.

CALF SKINS—16@18c P to; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW—Brighton, 3@34c P to; country lots

PELTS-75.01.25c.

a.u. at			2 2	7.00
Cattle. Shee	p.		Cattle. 8	neep.
Maine. At Brighton. Jones & Chad-			O H Forbush	13
			H F Whitney	15
			At Brighton.	
bourne	28		J & Henry	22
H M Lowe	22		R Counors	76
F W Wormwell	18	1	H A Gilmore	10
F L Libby	20		Scattering	- 50
E L Libby	20		Abrams & Fay	58
8 H Wardwell	11	9-3	L Stetson	58 26
E R Foye	10		W Zolar	10
Farmington L S			Geo Cheney	7
Company	80	7	D simon	13
M D Holl & Son	25	11.	J Gould	13
F E Hanson	2		G H Barnes	. 8
C E Hanson	28		O H Forbush	12
L W H stris	16		D Mills	
M D Stockman	12		D A Walker	
A D Kilby	10		T J Moroney	25
W B Deasey	18		A Wheeler	20
2 0300			D W Clark	11 700
New Hamps	here		TO THE CAME IN	-000
At Brighte			New Yer	20.
L Cotton 17		A. N. P. D. M. A. W.		

At N E DM & Wool

5 At Watertown. J H Neal Wood & Moore 33 5 W F Wallace 90 1 NEDM&Wool
Co
Morris Beef Co 432
Swift & Co 684
S 5 Learnard 112
S & Haley 146
J J Kelley 60
W Macken 36
At NEDM&W

Vermont.

44 Watertown.

6 W Hall 14

E G Piper 10

J C Parry 3

N H Woodward 13

1 Dorand Bros 12

R E French 29

Fred Savage 30 N E D M & Wool
Co 3400
W Daniels 99
At Watertown.
J Gould 120
J A Hathaway 1170 988 WA Ricker & Co 55

Massachusetts.
At Watertown.
Shenry 14 3 JA Hathaway 100

The special call is for chunks of 1100@1400 lbs for express wagon and the like work, and there is a little more doing in family horses. Prices were generally sustained, and market above

Bindnents and destinations: On steamer Cymric, (c. Liverpool, 450 cattle by Swift and Co.; 301 do. hr Morris Beef Company. On steamer Sylvania for Liverpool, 200 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 76 do. by Swift & Co.; 571 cattle by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Laurentian, for Glagow, 74 cattle by Swift & Co.; 99 do. by W. Daniels; 76 do. by J. A. Hathaway. On Scamer Sachen, for Liverpool, 303 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 383 cattle, 908 States and 100 Canada sheep by J. A. Hathaway; 120 do. by J. Gould.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday—The stock trains were at the 7ards

Northern and Rastern—
Loasters, 6 to 5 be cash, 7 5

early in the market. Those dealers who had cattle of good quality were in a happy frame of mind, but are not always in that condition. Such dealers sold early at strong prices when compared with a week ago. H. F. Whitney sold 10 cows, average 850 hs, at 3@3{c; 5 cows, of 750 hs, at 20. O. H. Forbush sold 2 likely steers, of 2500 hs, at 3{c; 1 cow, 200 hs, at 3{c; 2 cow, 200 hs, 200

Deulers were handling a good number and cows were generally sold out tast Wednesday. Sales of alim cows, \$25@38; extra, \$40@48; choice,

Western hogs sold at a range of \$1,26jc, l. w.; local hogs je higher, 6j.27c, d. w.

Maker Hence.

Best grades of wool lambs ranged 70,475c higher p 100 hs than a year ago. Weol abeep sold 75c higher than elipped and the difference in lambs was \$1 a head. The range on sheep was \$2,50,6,40 p 100 hs; en lambs, \$5.50,65.5 processed with lambs, 6jc.

Weal Calves. Veal Calves.

Market prices were a little easier, but there is a good demand for veal in the city; just the season for good trade. This is a beavy week, for calves and large flocks are 130 easier. J. S. Henry sold do calves, 135 fb., at 55; 20, of 140 fbs, at 65c. W. F. Wallace, 60 calves, 135 fbs, at 6c; 35, of 125 fbs, at 55c.

Sold out close 45,000 lbs. Prices 4rm at 14@14jc; fowl, 11@14c P lb; chickens and cocks, 9@10c P lb; brollers, 28@30c.

Dreves of Von! Calves. Maine—Jones & Chadbourne, 7; H. M., Lowe, 90; F. W. Wormwell, 30; F. L. Libby, 30; E. L. Libby, 30; S. H. Wardwell, 35; E. R. Foye, 10; Farmington Live Stock Company, 200; M. D. Holt & Son, 50; C. R. anson, 60; L. W. Harris, 36; M. D. Stockman, 15; A. D. Kliby, 10; W. B. Deassy, 73.

36; M. D. Stockman, 15; A. D. Kliby, 10; W. B. Deasey, 73.

New Hampshire—F. L. Cotton, 15; Jones & Moulton, 166; T. Shaw, 26; Wood & Moore, 104: W. F. Wallace, 175.

Vermont—G. W. Hail, 40; E. G. Piper, 23; J. C. Perry, 50; N. H. Woodward, 125; Dorand Bros., 13; B. E. French, 300; Fred Savage, 76; W. A. Ricker, 425; J. S. Henry, 75.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 93; O. H. Forbush, 2; R. Connors, 50; H. A. Gilmore, 47; scattering, 150; Abrams and Fay, 18; L. Stet-on, 35; George Cheney, 25; D. Simou, 13; J. G. Brien, 56; D. A. Walker, 7; T. J. Moroney, 34; A. Wheeler, 4; D. W. Clark, 5.

D. W. Clark, 5. New York-N. E. D. M. & W. Co., 500.

D. W. Clark, 5.

New York—N. E. D. M. & W. Co., 500.

Brighten, Tmeeday and Wedmeeday.

Stock at Yards: 2208 cattle, 1008 sheep, 17,302 hogs, 1195 calves, 225 horses. From West, 1470 cattle, 1000 sheep, 17,000 hogs, 225 horses. Maine 320 cattle, 2 sheep, 225 hogs, 326 calves. New Hampshire, 42 cattle, 4 hogs, 15 calves. Ver mont, 13 cattle, 2 hogs, 450 calves. Massachusetts, 363 cattle, 92 hogs, 460 calves.

Tuesday—2200 head were mileh cows. The beef cattle were well disposed of where the quality was of the right description. Good steers and oxen were in good request at 120c higher than a week ago. Quick sales. D. A. Walker sold 5 cows, 4500 fbs, at \$370; 1 slim cow, 500 fbs, at 15c.

T. J. Moroney sold 2 oxen, of 3130 fbs, at 4c; 13 cows, average 1040 fbs, at 35c. H. A. Gilmore sold 10 cows, 7002500 fbs, at 11c. H. A. Gilmore sold 10 cows, 7002500 fbs, at 60000 fbs, at

were generally sustained, and warket shows gradual improvement. Supplies are coming forward with more liberality. Myer Abrams & Cosold fully 200 head at public and private sale; never had in past five years a better week, welkhis from 1100g1800 fbs, at from \$100g225, including some heavy drafters. At H. B. Harris & Son's I. was a better week than usual as far as numbers were concerned, but the market dragged cost too high West. They sold acclimated norses from \$756175. At Moses Colman & Son's are sold 75 head from \$650200. The demand is for horses worth from \$12502175, and such give most satisfaction. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable was a fair demand for horses within rarge of \$1250225. Welch & Hall had a good ween.

Expert Trame.

The English market on American cattle has improved @je, d. w., within the past week, and ight or v. the previous week. From latent cable the range is 11@12c, d. w. It is not expected that prices will grade nigher during the next seven days. Boston shipments for the week 2633 cattle, 1088 sheep, the latter at steady prices.

Shaudents and destinations: On steamer Cymric, the Liverpool, 450 cattle by Swift and Co.; 201 do, I. Worris Beef Company. On steamer Sylvania or Liverpool, 200 cattle by Worris Beef.

, 80 B. D

oots, Puoses, Pdos.

oots inchouse, Pdos.

oot greens, hothouse, Pbu

bblags, York State, danish s

Pbb

coumbors, fancy, hothouse

Ne. 1. Cucumbers, rancy, hothouse,
"No. 1.
"No. 9.
"choice, # doz.
Carrots, # bu.
Cross, hothouse, # doz.
Chives, # doz.
Dandellons, hothouse, # bu.
Rgg Plant, 80. # case
Hosseradish, # h.

Lestuce, pothories, p dos.
Lestuce, bothories, p dos.
Lestuce, bothories, p dos.
Lectuce, bothories, p dos.
Lectuce, p dos.
Le

PLOUR AND GRAIN

Plear.—The market is quiet, slightly lower.
Spring patents, 66 00 30 45.
Winter patents, 25 70 30 50.
Winter patents, 25 70 30 50.
Winter, clear and straight, 65 20 57 70
Overn Meenl.—Gl 10 21 12 7 bag, and 22 55 79
bit granulated, 33 10 7 bbl.
Graham Flear.—Quoted at 25 10 35 00 9 bbl.
Over Meenl.—Quiet at 33 23 34 15 7 bbl. for
blood and 34 40 26 75 for out and greens.
By Flour.—The market is firm at 25 20 7
75 7 bbl.
Gorn.—Supply a viorats, lower
Steamer, yellow, 564.
No. 3, new, yellow, 564.
No. 1 clipped, white, 29 6.
No. 2 clipped, white, 29 6.
Fang cats, 410.
Fang cats, 410.

THE WOOL MARKET

If the seed potatoes are scabby, they should be treated with a mixture of one pint of formain to thirty gallens of water. Sacks of the seed pota-tees are suspended in this solution for an hour and a half, allowed to drain and spread on the barn floor to dry.

The following formula for eorn is recommended by J. B. Sanbora, New Hampshire's intensive farmer: For an acre, two pounds nitrate of sods, three hundred pounds tankage, 150 pounds muriste of potash, four hundred pounds ground phosphate of rock. This is a liberal dressing intended for unmanured soil. CORN PERTILIZER.

intended for unmanured soil.

THE DAPFODIL AT HOME.

The home of the daffodil is in the grass; in fact, some of the pretitest species refuse to live more than a year or two in cultivated ground yet in the same garden planted in the grass; continue from year to year with proportionate legrense. All that you require is a grassy spet that need not be mown until mid-summer. The smallest nock can be prettily adorned, and if you have an acre or two to devote to the purpose, the possibilities are immense. Planting is a simple matter of lifting the sood and underlying soil, dropping in the bulbs and replacing the sod, taking care to plant the groups in a natural or irregular way.

GOOD SOWS.

GOOD SOWS.

In the selection of sows there are a few poin which should be sought for in addition to the mentioned as requisite in the boar. Sows should be dool and have at least twelve teats of equiza, evenly placed, and carried well forward of the belly. Large flat teats are invariably blind i. e., they possess no milk duct. Young sow should also be of good size and quality. Car should be taken to ascertain if their dams have been good milkers, as this quality is hereditary. A young sow should get plenty of exercise unties is ready for breeding, which is at the age of about eight months.

ONTABLO CHICKEN MANAGEMENT.

In hatching chickens, Mr. Hare of the Onta Experiment Station advises the placing of ne on the earth, so that the moisture of the egg of the retained. It is necessary to have fresh constantly supplied the eggs during hatching, also moist, warm air about the eggs when chickens are breaking the shells. To minimit trouble in hatching chickens it was recommend that several sitting bons be commenced at same time in one room, and that they be fed a watered together. When a reliable incubat was employed for hatching a large number chickens, more satisfactory results were claimed than when sitting hens were used for the purpose. Incubators using a ferced system hot air for heating the eggs were recommended.

OATS AND CANADA PEAS. ONTARIO CHICKEN MANAGEMENT.

OATS AND CANADA PEAS.

The various varieties of peas are sold under the general bame of Canada field peas, and can be obtained from most dealers. The cats should be the stronger growing varieties, the Clydes dale giving excellent satisfaction. This crop is one of the most serviceable in a forage crop rotation, because supplying food when other crops are not unusity available. The crop may be needed at intervals of from a week to ten days, making them follow in the order of their maturity. Hence, the first crop should be seeded as early as possible in the spring; it requires about two months from time of seeding to time of har vesting. This crop is better adapted for mellow loamy soils than tor light sandy soils, though good crops may be produced on the laster if seeded early. On good soils two bushels per acre of both peas and oats should be used.

PRUIT-GROWING IN MOVA SCOTIA.

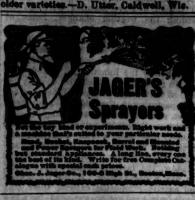
Fruit-growing in this favored province of the Dominion is an industry of the first importance. The Nova Scotia government, by the establishment of tweaty-five model orchards—in every county of the province—is wisely influencing the range of profitable fruit cultivation. The possibility of growing peaches on a commercial basis in Nova Scotia has always been a very debatable subject, but the results now obtained on systematic lines go far to prove peaches can be made an important asset in the fruit-growing industry. The most successful varioties are the Eiriv and the Eirose, and crosses of the Eiberts and Early Rivers and Etherts and Mountain Ecce respectively. In late plums, Cex's Emperor and the Late Orange, imported originally from England, have now need demonstrated to be valuable market sorts for Nova Scotia; the former ripened by Oct. 1, while the Late Orange was not ripe until Oct. 1: and was still in good condition by Dec. 1. The inter variety should prove valuable for canning purposes, as it comes late in the season when most of the other kinds are gone. At these model orchards much valuable information is being accountated and distributed on such matters as spraying with different insecticide solutions; the seeding down orchards with covercrops of nitrogeneous and non-nitrogenous plants, such as clovers, vetches, alfalfa and buckwhes? The prevention of winter killing of trees, which is mainly confined to the peach and aprioet, is being successfully overcome by getting trees into a dormant state early in the autumn by stopping cultivation late in June and sowing a cover crob.

Early Tomate Plants.

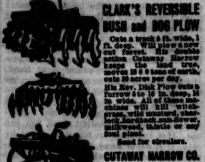
Early Tomeste Plants.

If the manure is steaming, as it usually is in the pile in early spring, it will be in steaming of the secondition for use. It is put into this pit, four or five inches at a time, and tramp down, continuing until we have sixteen inches in depth. Then the frame is placed, and we fill in about six inches more. We put the sash on, and at the same time bank up around on the outside with the manure or soil, to keep the heat in and the cold out. We let it remain in that way five or six days, opening the sash during the hottest part of the day, and then tramp down until surface is firm and level, then fill in with the soil to the depth of five inches. We use soil prepared the year before, the best garden soil, mixed with well-rotted manure, and turned several times during the summer. When we put it in the hotbede we use a sieve, one with a half-inch mech. If we see directly into the soil we fill in four or five inches. The safest way is to use flats, for the remember the when you begin transplanting you can earry those to the barn, or anywhere you want to, while it is yet toe cold for transplanting in the open air.

I sow the seeds in these fats and after they are sown I cover them with eatien eleth, or gunny sucha, and water on top of those. This keeps the seeds from washing out, and also keeps cell from drying. As now as the seeds begin to spreat we raise these up two or three inches of the soil and take them of after a day or two, but shade the glass through the heat of the day. We remove the mechaning his heat of the will and take them of after a day or two, but shade the glass through the heat of the day. We remove the mechaning the heat of the soil and take them of after a day or two, but shade the glass through the heat of the day.



NO COMBINES OR TRUSTS IN CUTAWAYS



CUTAWAY HARROW CO.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

pern' Want Department is established to be used exchange of Stoom, Secola, Fruil delp or Situation Wanted. There is a ch set per word only, including mame, addr a. No Dippley. Once to accommend

ASPAKAGUS Roots I and 2 year. Commonwealth Mead and other varieties Strawberry plants Send to GEO. F. WHEELER, Concord, Mass.

L DORADO cate are the heaviest and will yield more to sore then any other cat. Price right. Send for circular. CHARLES CODNER, Owers,

ICTURES for wedding gifts. Hate your sugges-tion, whether head or landscape preferred and sount you desire to spend. We dan solest, frame rrectly in latest style and shu by express. Photo-spha, water-colors. Frints all prices; \$2.00 and up-ard. Always on hand. MELVIN W. KENNET, The chure Shop, & Fromfield Street, Boston, Hand

style, finest quality, Prices quoted. MELVIN ... KENNEY, The Picture Shop, to Bromfield Street, octon

COM SALE—A good Shorthorn, son of Whitehall Sultan. Fourteen months old, red, blocky. Ad-dress N.S. MARTIN, R. D., No. 4, Kenton, O. SHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls, Well be cand well fed and priced to any good farmer can afford one. Seed for bull catalogue, 'S. W. DURLAP & SON, Williamsport, O.

JAUKS AND JENNNETS FOR SALE—Parties wishing to be ye a good young Kentucky Jack that has not been spoiled or worm out should call on or write for estalogue to I. S. TEVIS, shelby City, Ky.

SCOTCH AND SOUTCH-TOPPED BULLS AND REIFERS FOR MALE-Stred by imp. Scotch Mist 1878; D M. REAM, Someroet, O. O. WILHRLM, Nachport, O., R. D. M, for 25 years a breeder of Shorthorns, offers fine animals of other sex at low prices.

Estate of THOMAS MCSORLEY, late of Osmbridge, in the Courts of Middlesex, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent.

THE Probase Court for each County will receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of raid Thomas McSorrisy and notice is hereby given that my mouths from the third day of April, A. D. 1906, are allowed to creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, and that the Court will receive and examine the claims of creditors at Cambridge, on the treenty-fifth day of April, 1905, at aline o'clock in the foremorn, and at Cambridge on the third day of Ordober, 1905, at aline o'clock in the foremorn, and at Cambridge on the third day of Ordober, 1905, at aline o'clock in the foremorn.

MIDDLES AX, 86. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirest-law, next of kin, creditors a all other persons interested in the estate THOMAS MAETIN, late of Cambridge, all other persons interested in the estate of THOMAS MAETIN, late of Cambridge, is used County, decouncy, intestate.

WHEREAL, a petition has been presented to state our to grant a letter of administration of the centre of said deceased to James F. Martin of Chelsen, in our County of Suffolk.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of May, A. D. 1888. at mise o'clock in the forescent, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massageuserre PLOGGERAE, a newerster suit liched in Reserve.

ouwcalth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESRY, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of RACHEL A. ADAMS, late of Wakefield, in sald County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate not already administration of Middlesex, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby offed to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in add County of Middlesex, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1966, at nine o'clock in the forenon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachurstte Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIEE. Require, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fitth day of March, in the year one thousand nine nundered and five.

W. E. ROGEES, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEE, SS. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heire-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARIA BRUMEL, late of Newton, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to asid Court, to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to James H. Wells of Somerville, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby eited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twesty-lifth day of April, A. D. 1806, at nine o'clock in the foreneon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give publish notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTE PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Bescen, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this third day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. ROGEES, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

To the devisees under the will, and all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET QUINN, late of Cambridge, in said County, of Middles at of Cambridge, in said County, of the will of said deceased, has presented her petition for authority to mortgage certain real estate therein described, of the estate of said deceased, to raise the sum of three hundred delilars, for the purpose of paying a judgment against her as such executrix upon a debt due from said deceased, and for examination of title, etc.

be granted.

And said potitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested fourteen days at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUERTE PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be

published in Boston, ure many properties one day, at least, before said Court.
Witness, CHARLES J. MOINTIME, Esquire,
First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of April,
in the year one thousand nine bundred and five
W. E. ROGERS, Register.

At a Probate Court holden at Cambridge in and for said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of April is the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

On the petition of KATHERINE WAR-SHAUER of Cambridge is said County,

ON the petition of KATHERINE WARON the petition of KATHERINE WARSHAUER of. Cambridge la said County,
praying that her same may be changed to that of
KATHERINE FONNECA, public notice having
been given, according to the order of Court, that
all persons might abpear and show cause, if any
they had, why the vame should not be granted,
and it appearing that the reasons given therefor
are sufficient, and consistent with the public
interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and
no objection being made:

17 is DECERED that her name be changed, as
prayed for, be that of Kasherine Fonseca, which
name she shall hereafter bear, and which shall
be her logar name, and that she shall give public
actice of said change by publishing this decree
once in each week, for three successive weeks,
is the MASSACHUSTER FLOVGHAM, a newpaper published in Boston, and make return to
this Court under oath that such notice has been
given. CHAS. J. McINTIRE; Judge of Probate Court.

MIDDLESEX. SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, east of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN P. CAED, late of Eliot, is the County of York and State of Maine deceased, WHEREAS, a petition nas been presented to maid Court by Warren A. Card with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of an deceased, and of the probate thereof in aid State of Maine duly authenticated, representing that at the time of his death, add deceased had estate in said County of Middleeux, on which said will may operate, and praying that the copy of said will may be slied and recorded in the Registry of Probate of and County of Middleeux, and letters testamentary thereon granted to him.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell. in said County of Middleeux, on the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the Forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give

NOTICE IN HERREY GIVEN, that the subnorther has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of SARAH A. RAND late
of Lyan, in the State of North Carolina, decased, intestate, and has taken upon himself,
that trust by giving bond, as the law directs.
All persons having demands upon the estate of
said deceased are required to exhibit the same;
and all persons indebted to cald estate are
called upon to make payment in
Address at present, Luydon, New Hampehire.
April 9, 1903.

Newton, Mass.

Our Domes.

Packing Away.

When the farmer begins spring work out of doors, the mistrees of the house usually commences to pack away the family furs and winter wraps, often with many misgivings as to their safety from clothes moths and other peats indoors. A simple and yet entirely effective preventive of damage by moths to stored clothing is to first thoroughly air, beat and brush the garments, then pack in an ordinary pasteboard box, sealing the edge of the cover tightly with a gummed strip of paper. Garments so gummed strip of paper. Garments so packed go through the season unharmed, provided, of course, that they are free from infestation when put away. This plan does provided, of course, that they are free from infestation when put away. This plan does away with the use of tobacco, moth balls, cedar chips, etc., which are only repellants and do not destroy the moths. Fur coats, rugs, etc., which may be infested, should be placed in a box or barrel and fumigated by turning in a tablespoonful of bi-sulphate of carbon and covering tightly. This liquid may be applied directly to the furs; it soon changes to a gas and destroys all insect life. Carbon bi-sulphide may be obtained in one-pound cans at about twentyinsect life. Carbon bi-sulphide may be ob-tained in one-pound cans at about twenty-five cents per can at the larger drug stores. It is about as inflamable as gasoline and should be used with the same care with reference to lamps and fire. After fumi-gating the goods for one hour, they should be signed and procked in a hour as previously be aired and packed in a box as previously described.

A. H. KIRKLAND, M. S. Boston, Mass.

The East Indian Wife.

Was there ever the world over a like conception of the married state? Chief priestess of her husband, whom to serve is her religion and her delight. One with him in the economy of the household, certainly; but moving in a plane far below him for all other purposes—religious, mental, so-cial; gentle and adoring, but incapable of participation in the larger interests of his life, incapable of participation even in his

"We are richer," "we are poorer"—that the bounds of a joint intelligence. To please his mother, whose chief handmaiden she is in things domestic, and to bring him son-these her two ambitions; but the latter chiefly, for to the mother of a son will a husband forgive even wrangles in

will a husband forgive even wrangles in the houseplace.

Oh the worshippings of gods, the consultings of oracles, the stealthy working of charms to this end! And if the gods prove gracious, proud indeed is the little lady—screature of good omen, a being to be welcomed at feasts, to be invoked by the childless. No longer is she a failure; even widowhood would leave her with the chastened halo of that son who is worthy to offer easy; if the constitutions.

shafts of daylight strike brilliance from mystic amulet or jeweled armlet. Further domesticities occupy the day, with per-chance a little gossip in the house-place ere the evening meal brings fresh need for a skillful house-mother. She waits upon her husband while he feeds; silent in his presence with downcast eyes—to look upon him in the face were bold indeed. Perhaps he talks to her of village or family interests; she would not think it strange did he not .-Cornelia Sorabji, in The Nineteenth Century.

Grandfather's Barometer.

Not a dainty affair, with silver or satin trimmings, nor yet with the oredentials of Uncle Sam attached; but a constant companion, shifting from woods and fields to skies—this was the weather bureau of our grandfathers; and mingled with the signs and omens of old there was just enough of fact that the old timer sometimes gets the best of it now in foretelling the weather:

Rainbow at night, sailors' delight; Rainbow in the morning, sailors take warning; Rainbow at noon, rain very soon.

Just adapt this couplet the next time a rainbow comes your way, says the Scientific American, and see for yourself.

A combination of rain and sunshine was

of the month. Sundage indicate a had

of the month. Sundage indicate a head storm.

Distant sounds distinctly heard forebode no good weather. If the sam "draws up water" it will rain. The pitcher sweating and the teakettle boiling dry also indicate rain. Cobwebs thickly spread upon the grass are an indication of fair weather.

Animal life seems, according to the popular potion, to have peculiar warnings related by natural canses. It is a fact recognized by antural canses. It is a fact recognized by antural canses. It is a fact recognized by all intelligent stockmen that cattle have an intimation of an approaching storm some hours before it is visible to the human eye. There is a certain restlessness which the cowboy has learned to interpret at once. When you see a pig pasturing in the field build for itself a nest, you may look for a storm.

Chickens take extra pains in oiling their feathers just before a rain. Pea fowl send forth their shrill ories as a warning, and when the quall cries "more wet" from the meadow, the farmer works briskly to get his hay under shelter. If the chickweed and scarlet pimpernel expand their timp petals, rain need not be expected for a few hours. Bees work with redoubled emergy just before a rain. If the files are unusually persistent either in the house or around stock, there is rain in the air. The cricket sings at the approach of cold weather. Squirrels store a large supply of nuts, the husks of corn are unusually thick, and the buds of deciduous trees have a firmer proteoting cost if a severe winter is at hand. If the poplar or quaking asp leaves turn up the under side, rain will soon follow.

If the camphor bottle becomes rolly it is going to storm. When it clears, settled weather may be expected. This idea has seemingly been utilized in the manufacture of some of our cheap barometers. The main trouble is, they seldom foretell the change until about the time it arrives.

Last, but not least, rheumatics can always tell it "in their bones" when a storm is approaching and to this prognostication the octogenarian of to

proaching and to this prognostication the octogenarian of today is as firm an advocate as were his forefathers.—N. Y. Sun.

Attractive Back Yards.

Now that spring is here and housewives are beginning to think of the semi-annual upheaval of household goods, it would be worth their while also to take the back yard into consideration. It is usually a sadly neglected place. Fastidious house-keepers, who never fail to have their cellars and attics cleaned out, often neglect their kitchen varies or make them a dumping

ntilitarian devices there may be a square bed of heros placed near the doorway so that the cooks may easily select seasonings for soups and braises. This herb bed can be enlarged, if there is room enough, to include small rows of lettuce, young onlone and radishes.

and radishes.

One housekeeping woman who loved flowers had built over her back door a broad cover or "hood," that reached out completely over the stoop. On either side of the stoop she placed long narrow boxes of geraniums, creeping plants and Japanese hop vines. The vines she fastened over the top of the "hood," thus making a perfect bower in summertime. The door led out into the back yard, which had been transformed under her hands into "b. "hitchem garden." On this embowared stoop one could shell peas or hull strawberries, away from the oppressive heat of the kitchen. A rustic seat in some quiet, out of the-way corner of the kitchen garden near a sheltering grape-vine or small fruit tree is also an ideal place for such work. Kitchen tasks become a pleasant pastime if performed in the pure outside air among the blossoming plants.—N. Y. Tribune. One housekeeping woman who loved flow-N. Y. Tribune.

Exercise in Digestive Disorders.

Exercise in Digestive Disorders.

A combination of rain and sunshine was also supposed to bring rain the next day.

Another verse which found favor was:

Evening red and morning gray
Will set the traveler on his way;
Evening gray and morning red
Will pour down rain upon his head.

This is but an adaptation of the adage that a red sunset is a sign of clear weather. And if the sun goes down in a cloud rain will surely come the next day.

If it clears off in the night look for rain the next day. If smoke from the chimney settles instead of rising there is a storm at hand. When sound travels a long distance there is also a storm near. Never expect much storm in the old of the moon. The absence of dew and an unusually heavy dew are alike forerunners of rain. Not much frost need be expected in the light of the moon. An owl hooting in the hollow is a sign of a cold storm; on the hill it foretells a thaw.

If the horness hulld low the release and warm himself an as he made and warm himself and warm himself an as he made and warm himself and warm hi

pinched, yet he has not life enough to work and warm himself up, as he sould easily do f he would make the effort.

If the hornets build low the winter will be hard. When leaves fall early the winter will be long. When snow falls on a hard road it will not last long. The last spring snowstorm never comes until after the "sugar snow," which may be recognized by coming in unusually large flakes and only lasting a few minutes. If the hog's melt is found big at the front the first part of winter will be the most severe; if the reverse is true, we may look for hard weather in February or March.

Bright "northern lights" bring severe cold. If the sun shines on the second day of February so as to permit the woodchmek to see its shadow it will go bank fitte the hole and remain six weeks. If March comes the drugs will do in exciting the heart to greater action, and much more besides, leaving none of the best results.

'In order to get the best results, exercise in the comes must be vigorous enough to eause free perspiration; for in this way leaves free for the pe

Exercise not only increases the heart's action and the action of the lungs by making one breathe much deeper, but it aids directly in the digrective processes themselves by shaking up the food as it lies in the stomach and intestines and helping to move it along. This is especially true of such exercises as running, and all arm exercises. Too much cannot be said in favor of arm work in these cases. Shovelling, hoeing, sawing, hammering, lifting, carrying heavy objects in the hands, and numberless kinds of ordinary work in which the hands and arms are brought into use, are all good forms of exercise. The lady who sits at home and does fancy work or entertains company while the work is being done by some one clase would often have more roces on her cheeks and would need no cosmetics if she would spend several hours every day washing and ironing or baking and sweeping. If to this she will add long walks in the fresh air and sunshine she may save many doctor's bills.

Exercise not only aids digestion, but at the same time improves the action of the bowels, relieving constipation, and thus removing the obstruction which so often prevents recovery from digestive disorders. If you wish health, work for it.—Health.

luse, are all good forms of exercise. The lady who site as home and does fancy work of centertains company while the work is being done by some one cless would often have more roces on her cheeks and would need no commetics if she would spend error and hours every day washing and ironing or baking and sweeping. If to this she will add long walks in the fresh air and sunshine she may save many doctor's bills.

Exercise not only aids digestion, but at the same time improves the action of the bowels, relieving constitution, and thus removing the obstruction which so often prevents recovery from digestive disorders. If you wish health, work for it.—Health.

A Women May Be independent.

If a woman can make preserves, pickies or pound cake, and secure purchasers; if she can, in brief, send out from he may product whatever that people want and will pay for, she need not be worried. She will lie down at night tired and complacent, and while retaining her is neither mendicant nor pensioner, but nortunately, many wives soutely feel, and silently recent, the blundering attitude of otherwise good hasbards its this commonplace particular. Would that the good is neither mendicants of maple sugar, s hair cupful of granulated sugar and one cupful of butter, then add three well-beaten eggs and a half oup turd of weeks all the such and white, reduced the superior of granulated sugar and one cupful of butter, then add three well-beaten eggs and a half oup turd of weeks all the add three well-beaten eggs and a half oup turd of weeks all the Add two cupfuls of bours, or year ito begin to have them timed to prevent the supplied of otherwise good hasbards in this common place particular. Mould that the good is neally sugar, a half cupful of granulated sugar and one cupful of butter, then add three well-beaten eggs and a half oup turd of weeks milk. Add two cupfuls of four, or

Cream a cupful of maple sugar, a half cupful of granulated sugar and one cupful of butter, then add three well-beaten eggs and a half cupful of sweet milk. Add two cupfuls of flour, or enough to make a stiff batter. Stir in two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Roll out a little at a time, adding flour as needed, and making the shapes very thun. Place in a floured pan and bake a nice brown in a moderate over.

Hash and season boiled sweet potators.
Sprinkle the bottom of a buttered pudding disk with grated eracker arumbs, well poppered and salted; cover this with a layer of the possib, dropping bits of butter over it and sprinkling lightly with sugar. Fill the dish this way with a layer of crumbs well seasoned, on top. Cover and bake for half an hour, then brown.

invaluable in the nursery—The four most meary articles in the nursery are: Bornitment, emphorated oil, borax and glycerid honey, and easter oil. Bornels eintment healing broken or reddened ekin, a ing of a cold it will go or glycerine and honey i should thrush appear.

widowhood would leave her with the chastened halo of that son who is worthy to offer
sacrifoes.

Such an attitude of mind may seem irrastonal to the ation, but it should be remembered that the whole (see of marriage in the
East revolves simply on the conception of
life; a community of interests, companionship—these never exter into the general
calculation. No it is threated that the whole of the conception of
life; a community of interests, companionship—these never exter into the general
calculation. No it is threated when concredicts on how large a place life must fill
in the thoughts of a life-bringer alone has so
woman her place in the chame of Hindoo
philosophy. For life and religion are inextricable in the loos of these vas relieved to the common threated the same and the common threated the same and the common threated the same are life of the common threated threated threated threated threated threated threated threated threate

also many handkerohied lines blousse.

**a A fragile-looking, but very dainty lingerie waist, with a beautifully embeddered front had a yoke of they tucks in groups of five. Between the groups were narrow stripe of fine Brussels of. The upper part of the alcove was embeddered to match the front, the sleeve being finished with an elbow suff made of groups of tucks and stripe of the net.

**a The inchromable low shoe is a very low tie with a high box hoel and a fint ribben bow. This is variously styled the Christy, the Philadelphia and the Frumpell tie. Hisak, brown and tan Russels, and patent leather are the usual leathers. The tie is also maderin canvas to wear with white lienther above sold for children's white shoes, and for wear with the white gowns of grown-ups. The tan rubber is an old story, of course.—New Tork Evening Post.

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THE orders LARGE or SMALL and guarantee satisfactor. We can the oldest and inspect nurseries in New August. 200 ages are new covered with nursery roving trees. Give us a trail. Send for our frequisions. Address THE STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO.

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They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A caddler must be well groomed Nothing finer for his chin or his coat than Glossecine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a spenge. Makes a delightful strengthening rub-down. Supplied by EASTERN DRUG CO., - BOSTON.

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WILLIAM C. BAILBY, Manager WHAT'S THIS?

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APBIL.

Hark! 'Tis the cheery chirp of long imprisoned distant toot of the hunter's horn, the baying

of the dogs;
The gladsome carols of joyous birds, from field and bush and tree;
The welcoming sound of the shopherd's shout,
mailing o'er the lea.

Yar! 'Tis a meadow clad in green, but late all white with snow;
A bubling brook, a frolicking fish now swashing

A weeping willow of pussy buds and fields just

halmy birch and perfumed pine imbued

Ship of Today! I watch you sail
Across the lessening hours to me.
What storm can those brave wings assail,
What tempest toss that peaceful sea?

All happy things you seem to bring, A cargo of long-sought desires, Rebirth of joy, glad songs of spring, And subtle hints of hidden fires.

When the sun is shinin' lazy and the world is all

Swingin' in the hammock underneath the screed-

in' tree,
Listenin' to the robin an' the murmur of the bee;
Keepin' jest a little bit awake, so's not to miss
The perfume of the clover mingled with the
zephyr's kiss. I've had enough of battle with the winter's ruthless power;
I yearn for peace and quiet. I can stand it by

the nour.
It's fine to be a hero an' to conquer in the strife,
But I'm gettin' good an' ready to adopt a simple
life. — Washington Star.

WHAT I CAN DO WITHOUT.

little home away,

The open, lonesome prairie is a fruitful field today, But the voices of the homestead, I can hear their echoes yet,

And what may come or not come, I can do without a debt. -Woman's Home Companion.

GRATITUDE.

We thank Thee, O Father, for all that is bright, The gleam of the days and the stars of the night, The flowers of youth and the fruits of our prime, And blessings that march down the pathway of

We thank Thee, O Father, for all that is drear,
The sob of the tempest, the flow of the tear;
For never in blindness and never in vain
Thy mercy permitteth a sorrow or pain.

We thank Thee, O Father, for song and for feast, The harvest that glowed and the wealth that in-creased;

For never a blessing encompassed earth's child But Thou in Thy mercy looked downward and

We thank Thee, O Father of all, for the power Of siding each other in life's darkest hour, The generous heart and the bountiful nand, And all the soul-help that sad souls understand.

—Will Carleton

THE CAGED SIED.

A year ago I asked you for your soul;
I took it in my hands, it weighed as light
is any bird's wing, it was pelsed for flight,
It was a wandering thing without a goal.
I wased it, and I tended it; it throve;
Wee ways I taught it; it forgot to fly;
It earnt to know its cage, its keeper; I,
I e keeper, taught it that the cage was love.
And now I take my bird out of the cage,
It it iters not a feather, looks at me
Sadly, without desire, without surprise;
See, I have tamed it, it is still and eage,
It has not strength enough for liberty,
it does not even hate me with its eyes.

—Arthur Symons in Marper's.

"Higher, purer,
Deeper, surer,
Ee my thought, O Christ, of Theel
Beak the narrow bonds that limit
To the breadth of Thy divine!
Not my thought, but Thy creation,
Be the image, purely Thine;
Deep within my spirit's shrine
Make the secret revelation;
Reproduce Thy life in mine."

There are deep things of God. Fush out from Hast thou found much? Give thanks and look

for more,

Dost fear the generous Giver to offend?

Then know his store of bounty bath no end.

He doth not need to be implored or teased;

The more we take the botter He is pleased.

Miscellaneous.

A Poor Memory.

A Poor Memory.

A Poor Memory.

When Calspay came down to breakfast the other morning he found Mrs. Calspay awaiting him with a certain air of expectancy. At least that was the way it impressed Calspay. He was the way it impressed Calspay awaiting him with a certain air of expectancy. At least that was the way it impressed Calspay. He was the way it impressed Calspay. He was the calculating o'er the lea.

This a meadow clad in green, but late all thing o'er the lea.

This a meadow clad in green, but late all thing brook, a frolicking fish now swashing and fro; the least thing of the morning kies was—well, perhaps a little was the way it impressed Calspay in morning kies was—well, perhaps a little morning kies was—well, perhaps a little morning kies was—well, perhaps a little was the way it impressed Calspay was wearing a very pretty kinness and their morning kies was—well, perhaps a little morning kies was—well, perhaps a little was the way it impressed Calspay was wearing a very pretty kinness and their morning kies was—well, perhaps a little morning kies was—well, perhaps a little was the way it impressed Calspay was wearing a very pretty kinness and their morning kies was—well perhaps a little was the way it impressed Calspay was wearing a very pretty kinness and their morning kies was—well perhaps a little was the way it impressed Calspay was wearing a very pretty kinness and their morning kies was—well

"Scoop into it with a speen," suggested Calspay with oirth;
The redolent buds of the pink lilac, the honeysockle's flower;
The roma of arbutus trailing sweet o'er ground
and rock and bower.

Feel: Tis a tranquil, luiling xephyr, breathing
on thy cheek;
In mosted strains, it sighs and sings, but only to
movers doth speak;
A stole to the verdant, velvet leaf, glistening
with pearls of dew;
A sorg to the spreading boughs and twigs of the
favored emerald yew.

Tastel 'Tis the product of fertile soil,—berries
of wintergreen vine,
Tendrils of birch, gum from the spruce and
brooklets more sparkling than wine.
Fodd for the gods is the pure country air; ozone,
I quaff with delight;
And a potion of sunshine and broezes inhaled,
makes me sleep like an infant at night.
J. S. ENGLISH.

YESTERDAY.

Ship of Today! I watch you sail

"Yes, I am. You said that—that—"

"Yes, I am. You said that—that—"

"Yes, I am. You said that—that—"

bit."

"Yos, I am. You said that—that—"
Mrs. Calspay sighed. "Henry," she eaid, softly, 'de you remember the first breakfast we ever ate together?"

"Yes," replied her husband. "Perfectly. We had ham and eggs and waffies. I wish we could have waffies some morning; it seems to me we haven't had them for an age."

Rebirth of joy, glad songs of spring.
And subtle hints of hidden fires.

Yet stand I silent and apart,
Unwelcoming your fair array,
With eyes turned toward you, but with heart
Still with the Ship of Yesterday!
—Margaret Ridgely Schott, in the Century.

A CONVERT.

I'm ready fur the simple life, I'm waifin' for the
day,
When everything is peaceable, without a sign of
fray.
I'm tired o' fightin' snowstorms, I'm tired o'
choppin' wood—
A simple life is somethin' that I feel would do
me good.
I've shivered in the mornin' when the dawn was
gray and bleak,
I've took quinine and bitters till my stomach's
gettin' weak.
An' I'm waitin' most impatient for the time to

"I have always been glad that I was married in winter."
"Why?"
"Oh, because!"
"And I never look out on a snowy morning like this that I don't think of our first morning together. Everything was so pretty in that hotel. And I remember how the rice dropped out and I was afraid the waiter would see it. Emily threw about a quart right down my neck. I thought it was awfully mean of her."
"Speaking of Emily, I saw that brother of hers downtown the other day," said Calspay."
"He looked seedier than a silee of rye bread in a Dutch lunch. Did the plumber come around yesterday?"

yesterday?"
"Yes," answered Mrs. Calspay.
"It was about time he did. Well, I must be getting off."

"Henry, do you know what day this is?"

"Henry, do you know what day this is?"

"Twas a lonely little homestead, the home of ploneers,
On the wide and open prairie, where passed my early years;
Sometimes abundant harvests with plenty filled the bin,
And sometimes on the threshold Hard Times stood peering in;
Then serious discussions of ways and means occurred,
To be finally concluded by my father's cheery word,

"Henry, do you know what day this is?"

"The eighteenth. I think I'll wear my ulster this morning, and my eap. Will you hunt the eap up for me, dear? It's not on the hall rack, I know. And I want those lined gloves, too, but I won't wait for them. Just see if you can dig up the cap in a hurry. I've get about ten minutes to make that train."

He went out into the hall and slipped into his ulster and stood waiting. In a little while she came to him with the cap in her hand. He put

"Whatever we may do without, whatever we may get.

There's one thing that is certain, we can do without a debt."

'T was a bit of homely wisdom, with a touch of honest pride,

"Why, Edith!"

"Oh." she sobbed. "you've forgotten! I did

"Twas a bit of homely wisdom, with a touch of honest pride,

Through good or evil fortune it was never set aside;

Many summers, many winters, with their ahadows and their sun,

With their happy days and sad days, have vanished one by one;

Time and Change, the unrelenting, swept the little home away.

"Why, Edith!"
"Oh," she sobbed, "you've forgotten! I did think you would care enough for that. But you've forgotten the day—the day—"
"The day?" repeated Calapay. "The day?
What day are you talking about? What's the mat—oh, by Jove, vos! I had forgotten for the moment. It is our wedding day, isn't it?"—Chicago News.

Poutd's Department.

A SPRING AIRING.

mittens,
And hung them up to dry;
They're gray and fluffy, and soft and muffy,
But it's time to lay them by;
And now that we've come to the spring of the

year,
They have them all out airing here;
And that is the reason, I do suppose,
Why this little tree that every one knows,
By the name offPussy Willow goes.
—Martha Burr Banks, in Good Housekeep

Work had been going on all day in the sugar-bush; the sap had been gathered and drawn to the boiling-piace, until there remained but a few scattering trees to be visited near the swamp. The boy was softly whisting to himself when a rabbit with easy, graceful bounds erceed the road but a few paces sheed of him and stopped by the side of a biren-bush to nibble the tender buds. Just then a startling sound same up from the swamp.

ment.
"" By jingo! ' he said, 'the old hen is enting stray tacks. Can she be going to lay a carpet?"

"Of course it don't get this cold in Texas," said George Laverne, a ranchman of Amarillo, Tex. "But the cattle suffer more from our severe sterms there than they do in this country. They have absolutely no shelter, and must spend the night on the plains. When the cold winds and the sloet come, the great herds bunch close together. The heat of the steers' bodies is their only warmth. The steers on the outside push their heads in between the other cattle, and there they spend the night, shivering. Should a sleet come and cover their backs, it serves as a blanket to keep them warm. But when the bunch is broken they feel the cold, and succemb to it.

bunch is broken they feel the cold, and success to it.

"It is interesting," continued Mr. Laverno, "to see the cattle hunt a sheltered part of a range when our 'nor'westers' come. They can't find trees or rocks to protect them from the wind, but they collect in the lowlands. I have seen eattle stand for days huddled together, with nothing to eat and no water to drink, rather than break from the ranks. We soldon get zero weather on our plains, but there is a peculiar inting and bite to the wind that sweeps across them. The cattle can't stand much of this cold."

Why Boy Set Out Father's Lecture.

Why Boy Set Out Father's Lecture.

While Prof. George E. Vincent of the University of Chicago addressed the Chicago Woman's Aid yesterday afternoon on "The Psychology of Democracy," his son John, aged cleven years, who had been promised a bicycle when the lecture yas done, impatiently "ant it cut."

On a rear seat, where he wriggled uncessity, John Vincent was testimony that his father was a prophet without honor so far as he was concerned. The boy held a watch on his father when the latter, with effective carnestness, said: "Society is held together by sentiment. It is that which guides the great mass of people, and the test of moral insight is the ability to decide by instinct the right and wrong of any proposition. Therefore, I say....."

But John Vincent was not waiting to hear what Vincent elder said; he was waiting in the vestibute.

vestibule.

"Going to buy me a bloyele now," he told a sympathetic woman, " and I guess listening to him talk I carned it."—Chicago Tribune.

Brilliants.

Soul-messages may not be stayed nor crosses Out of God's mails no letter is lost. —A. D. T. Whitney.

"No time to pray!"
'Mig each day's dangers, what retreat
More needful than the mercy seat?
Who need not pray?

"No time to pray!"
Must care or business' urgent call
So press us as to take it all,
Each passing day?

What thought more drear Than that our God His face should hide, And say, through all life's swelling tide, "No time to hear!"

Neverfear to bring the greatest comfort east trouble and the largest inspiration mallest duty.—Phillips Brooks.

Gems of Thought.

Historical.

drama.

—A Waterville (Me.) naturalist days he once referred the question of the sudden disappearance of gray squirrels at different times to the imitheonian institution, and the reply was that searly all the gray squirrels are migratory. The lock may be in Maine one fall and in Tennessee he next.

the next.

— Tea grows wild in many parts of Siam.

— There are two hundred carrier pigeons kept in every German fortress.

— A law suit between two of the oldest fam lies in Spain has been in the courts for 350 years An announcement has just been made by bot parties that the case will be finally settled in the highest court in Spain in 1907.

— The degree to which the remaining sease can be trained when the sight is lost was illustrated the other morning by two blind men free the home at Thirty-six street and Lancaster aw mee, Philadelphis. The men came from opposit directions, and as they approached each other

notes and Queries.

these that fewered upward of two hundred feet without a branch below the upper half, they choose on sight fact in diameter to serve as a steeple. When the branch-bearing portion of the tree half bear out sway to prevent the failing of limbs in case of store, there was left a bare trush nearly one hundred feet high. Bedde it there was beilt a plain little structure. The bell was fastened to the tree and the little during the service of the Chinese, and date back to nearly soo years B. C. Then, an now, they divided their subjects under the headings of healing, cooling, refreshing and temperate. They have every thing divided into classes, and their prescriptions are classed under acress heading, as follows:

(1) the great prescription, (2) the fittle prescription, (3) the slow prescription, (4) the slow prescription, (4) the slow prescription, (5) the clow prescription, (6) the very prescription, (7) the double prescription. These saw applied under four special circumstance and conditions, which in ther turn site classes, and the branch should be seen a spilled under four special circumstance and conditions, which in ther turn site classes fact. First an asport in which they have great faith, as also they have in mineral waters.

—The American receet, the Oheespeake, famous for her encounter with the British ship Shannon in the war of lift, is still in existence was a miller in Wishham, and when he pulled down his old mill he built a new one from the timbers of the Cheaspeake. Many of these timbers still to be seen deeply imbedded in the pitch pitch.

—Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in North Carolina, and was reased in the pine wools for which his State is famous. James E. Polit openit to earlier years of his life helping to dig living out of a new farm in North Carolina. He was a statuward a clerk in a country store. He had not be seen deeply imbedded in the pitch which have been the second of the classion and visit of the classio

Popular Science.

DOPULAT SICIENCE.

The two sides of a permot's thee are never alle, according to the Indianapolis News. The two sides of a permot's thee are never alle, according to the Indianapolis News. The two sides of a permot's thee are never permon out of the in two cases out of Sre, and one up is stronger than the other in seven permon out of the ... The pipe are not of like in two cases out of seven and the perfect of the ... The pipe of pipe of the ... The pipe of the ... The mallest interval of cound can be distinguished to the state of the ... The pipe of the ... The state of two finger arover grow with the same rapidity, the state of the chumb prove slowest. In fity four cases out of one hundred the left leg is shorter than the right. That the the contract of the ... The pipe on what they can pick up by the side of the chumb prove slowest. In fity four cases out of one hundred the left leg is shorter than the right. The ... They live on what they can pick up by the side of the road and are chapt for expeditions that do not want to carry any great but to be gapate of the road and are chapt for expeditions that do not want to carry any great but to be permoned to the state of th

AGENTS WANTED To Caurass for the

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The Horse.

A Japanese Horseman.

of his horse. The horse, perceiving the kindness of his master, showed his gratitude by shaking his long mane and rubbing it on his master, as a fondled child does to its mother. They seemed happy beyond description, and the treatment

seemed ever to exist ever een persons.

"By this t' not keep myself from rushi herseman! 'Endiring the horseman.

"F norseman!' cried I, and at this me he raised his hand and saluted me. It re this horse I do not feel pain a bit, "als horse is my wife, as it were, and she horse that I had had since last year was killed when we marched into the boundary of the enemy as scouts, resolved to die this was the saddest thing in the world." He spoke and his eyes were moistened with

"What feelings of sympathy and love those terms contained! It was in this that the knight's character was shown even to animals. I was struck with a feeling of pity and said: 'Certainly, a good resolu-tion!' And we parted. Ah, this lovable horseman! I cannot even know his fate, whether he is killed or living. But here is a card of his that remains forever with me His name is Hiromu Hawana."

The Bran Mash. Everybody is supposed to know how to make a bran mash, but it is only in racing stables and large studs, as a rule, that one sees it done properly. To make a bran mash, first wash out a bucket with boiling water, then pour in the quantity required, say three pints, and stir in three pounds of bran, cover up and leave it for a couple of hours or more if not required for imu use. A mash takes hours to get cold, and is often offered to a sick horse too hot, and refused, when it would have been taken if properly prepared, and given warm instead of scalding. The addition of a tablespoonof scalding. The addition of a tablespoonful of salt in the ordinary mash of a Saturday night can be recommended to keep down parasites and promote digestion, but should not be a part of the invalid diet, unless specially ordered. A mixture of lineed and bran is often prescribed both as a food and a poultice. One part of lineed to two of bran is a desirable proportion for both purposes. To get all the feeding value out of lineed, several hours should be allowed for cooking, not merely infusing, as with a bran mash, but gently "simmering" on the side of the stove. The vessel should be filled, and towards the end the lid may be left off, and evaporation permitted while left off, and evaporation permitted while

Rest Cure for Lameness.

A roomy yard or large box stall is a better place for a horse requiring rest on account of lameness than a grass field. Very often the rest may be rendered more com-plete by judicious surgical shoeing, which

Many make the mistake of turning horse out during the day and bringing them in at night. Generally speaking, the animal would be better off out at night than dur-ing the day, the exception being when there is a great variation between the day and ight temperature.

The horse is nocturnal in his habits, he

The horse is nocturnal in his habits, he can graze and get about comfortably in a low medium of light, if he cannot actually "see in the dark," as he is popularly supposed to be able to do, and he can get food, moderate exercise and the beneficial effect of night dews and damp grass to his feet, and is subject to no disturbance.

News and Notes.

J. T. Gwathmey of New York recently paid \$15,000 for the Australian steeple-chaser Seashore II and will run him in the

The year-book for 1904 is out and the critics are at work on it. It shows that the number of 2.30 trotters is 20,282, an increase of 909 for 1904. The total number of 2.25 pacers is 11,748, an increase of 1,091 for

It is reported that Lexington will allow hobbled horses to race hereafter. It is to be hoped that this rumor is untrue. Lexington represents the breeders of light-harness horses in a special sense, and as the centre of the industry should not admit that hobbles are necessary to make horses trot or pace. Besides, many visitors have found the Lexington meeting peculiarly attractive because the horses that competed there were free from the "straps" nuisance.

It is usually much easier to raise two or more coits together than it is to raise one alone, as they are company for each other and are not always tagging the other horses. It is also much better to keep the young coit separate from older ones, as there is a tendency towards viciousness on the part of the older ones, and the young coits are likely to suffer, especially if they are all ifed their grain in the same enclosure.

closure.

Colts should be allowed plenty of good, clean hay, but they should never be stuffed. Just as much should be given them as they will eat up clean, and the interval between feeds should be of sufficient length to develop an appetite for the next feed. If hay is within reach at all times, the digestive apparatus is most likely to be overtaxed and the seeds for indigestion will be sown, growing and seriously deteriorating the future value of the horse. Many advocate that the hay be fed from the floor, as this is the natural position for the colt to feed in, but there are many inconveniences connected with this method, and for the average farmer the manger is to be preferred. Except the farmer wishes to own blind horses, which few men do, he should never place hie colt mingers so that the hay must be fed from above.—Herse Breeder.

A wounded Japanese cavalry officer in a hospital in his native land thus describes in the Chicago Daily News his meeting with a "lovable horseman" in the neighborhood of Port Arthur during the siege of that stronghold: "A horseman mounted on a beautiful horse of gray color came galloping toward the woods near which I stood unseen. Then he suddenly got down and, opening his bottle, began to pour the water age at most hardware stores, also gray also gray and at most hardware stores, also gray and at most hardware stores, also gray and at most hardware stores, also gray and these as a second for grafting in New Englan hos tstarted. The first part of April I best season for grafting in New Englan hos tstarted. The first part of April I best season for grafting in New Englan hospital in his native land thus describes in the Chicago Daily News his meeting if possible) but good trees can be made of grafting may be repeated if the scional part of the part of April I best season for grafting in New Englan hospital that the chicago Daily News his meeting in possible) but good trees can be made of grafting may be repeated if the scional part of the part of April I best season for grafting in New Englan hospital hospita knife and chisel combined, and these are o nnseen. Then he suddenly got down and, opening his bottle, began to pour the water out into a cup which he had. I was watching him closely, expecting that he would drink the water himself for refreshment. But it was otherwise. He placed it to the mouth of his horse, and, moreover, he took out a lump of bread, and, dividing it in two, he gave one of the parts to him that partook of the dinner on the paim of his master.

knife and chisel combined, and these are on sale at most hardware stores, also grafting wax. Split the limb, wedge it open, whittle the scion wedge shaped and insert it promptly and carefully not allowing it to dry off, and taking care to bring the inner bark of the scion is considerably thicker, the scion will, of course, come a little master. master.

He now picked up a bundle of straw and began to cleanse the feet of his horse. Finishing, he laid himself down at the side of his horse The horse, perceiving the kindness of his master, showed his grati-tide by shaking his long mane and rubbing. and the graft should be watched to see that it does not suffer from the wild growth nearby or from the attacks of insects. The wild growth should be er moved gradually in two or more successive seasons, and all grafts not needed should be out away at the

> A good wax is made by using one part tallow, two parts beeswax, four parts rosin, melted, mixed, cooled in water and pulled and worked until smooth. On account of the high price of beeswax, parafine is sometimes used, but it does not

footsteps of England.

British agriculture, he says, has steadily declined during recent years, not because of any lack of market and not entirely bedeclined during recent years, not because of any lack of market and not entirely because of competition from newer countries. Prices at which products are sold in England mark the highest point obtained for such products anywhere. The labor question and the heavy burden of taxation have done more to depress this industry than anything else. The natural emigration from England is from the agricultural districts, and is a serious blow to the farming interests. That this is realized by the British government authorities is shown in the fact that H. Rider Haggard, the famous novelist, who is also an authority on agricultural economics, has been sent to the United States to make a report upon the farm colonies established by the Salvation Army in the hope that some suggestion may be derived whereby the vast acreage of manless land in England may be rendered available for the great multitude of now landless men.

A French report shows an interesting evolution in cattle of Normandy. "Years ago the Norman cattle were almost mastodons, requiring a costly and long time to fatten. At present the skeleton is very near the ground, while the frame is strong and well developed. The average height is from 4.43 to 4.76 feet for cows. Young beeves are usually fattened when three or four years old. When sold fat their live weight varies between 1323 pounds and 1653 pounds, while the net yield of meat is from fifty four to fifty-six per cent, the hide weighing about 110 pounds. The actual yield in ing about 110 pounds. The actual yield in beef of the Norman cattle has increased from two to three per cent, within the last forty years. In procuring such a superior breed for meat, the Norman breeders have not forgotten the milking qualities. Good Norman milch cows, which are renowned in France, average from 1320 to 1585 gallons of milk a year—over four gallons a day—and from 229 to 246 poundstof butter a year."

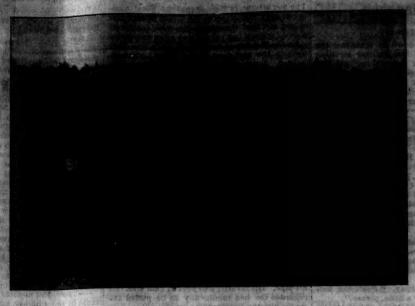
It is impossible to estimate the debt of the dairy farmers of this country to the breed-ers and Ayrshire and Guernseys and Holstein-Friesians and Jerseys in their native lands, once said Major Henry E. Alvord,

stein-Friesians and Jerseys in their native lands, once said Major Henry E. Alvord, the late chief of the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture.

"These are the four races of cattle upon which mainly rest the present and future prosperity and progress of dairying in America." Major Alvord, however, did not overlook the good old milking strains of Shorthorns as an excellent foundation upon which to build up profitable dairy herds "While it is needless," he said, "to enlarge upon the good qualities and characteristics of the above distinctive dairy breede, it is worth noting that all of them have improved in our hands. In all of them there are now on this continent animals superior to the best on the off er side of the Atlantic, and the excellence is not only being maintained, but progressing. Personal observation has convinced us that we now have dairy eattle in the United States so good that nothing can be gained, practically, by further importations from Ayrshire or any



CAUSTIC BALSAM



First prize, aged Guernsey bull, at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Bred by Geo. C. Hill & Son, Recendale, Wis.

part of Great Britain, the Channel islands or the Netherlands."

"When the Amorican packers realize that hog products are produced to be consumed and not to gamble with, it will be better for the American provision trade." This quotation is cited by Consul Day at Bradford, England, with the further remark that the fact is exemplified by the considerable shipments of stale and overkept meats to England which has produced a steady decrease in the British consumption of the American pig with a corresponding increase in importer states that "The Canadian byfils regular weekly shipments of a mild and well-selected meat, has met the popular taste of the north of England artisan, and close observation during the last two years leads me to think that the business will be done more largely with Canada and still less with the rosin, melted, mixed, cooled in water and pulled and worked until smooth. On account of the high price of beeswax, paraffine is sometimes used, but it does not stick to the wood so well and is not to be recommended. Linseed oil is sometimes used in the place of tallow. This wax may be used if making a wax cloth by dipping cotton cloth in the melted mixture, scraping off the surplus wax, trying the cloth and tearing in strips of suitable width. The cloth, like the wax, should be warmed slightly when using.

Notes from Washington newspaper correspondent, J. D. Whelpley, writes from London a note of warning upon the tendency of the farm population to driff citywards, and urges a better system of agricultural education in the United States to prevent this country from following in the footstant of England.

"When the Amorican packers realize that hop produced to be consumed and not to gamble with, it will be better for the American provision trade." This quotation is cited by Consul Day at Bradford, England, with the further remark that the fact be considerable shipments of stale and overkept meats to England which has produced a steady decrease in the British consumption of the American provision trade." This quotation is cited by Consul Day at Bradford, England, with the further remark that the fact be recommended. Linseed oil is sometimes used in the American provision trade." This quotation is cited by Consul Day at Bradford, England, with the further remark that the fact be recommended. Linseed oil is sometimes to ited by Consul Day at Bradford, England, with the further remark that the fact be provised by Consul Day at Bradford, England, with the further remark that the fact be provised by Consul Day at Bradford, England, with the further remark that the fact be provised by Consul Day at Bradford, England, with the further remark that the Amorican provision trade." This quotation is cited by Consul Day at Bradford, England.

"Ment he Amorican provision trade." This quotation is cited by Consul Day at Bradford

to take into consideration.

The Agricultural Department recently issued a bulletin discussing the very well-known fact that clovers, beans, peas and other legumes have the property of securing nitrogen from the air through minute bacteria which form nodules or excrescences on their roots, and described the necessity for incoulating certain barren soils with the proper bacteria, every plant requiring a certain species. There was nothing new in this, nor nothing that had not been published time and again by the agricultural papers, but certain of the news agencies sent out sensational statements regarding the wonderful "new discovery" of the Department regarding soit incombition which were published broaccast. The result has been that the Department has been flooded with demands for this free inoculating material of leguminous crops, and has necessitated a statement from the Department to the effect that the supply of this inoculating material has been entirely exhausted and, in fact, that the total quantity of these "cultures" which can be produced this season were applied for and promised early in February.

Gux E. Mitchelle.

The want of winter employment for laborers is the chief reason why labor is scarce on the farms.—R. L. E., Allegheny

County, Pa.

I have farmed East and West, and believe the balance favors the East at present price of land and condition of markets.—J. W. Sanborn, Gilmanton, N. H.

Sanborn, Gilmanton, N. H.

A good practical tree is the hardy catalpa, and its value is being demonstrated. Every twig is of value, and it will be largely used in paper making. With this tree a crop can be gathered in ten years from the planting of the trees. Black lecust is another valuable tree. It never grows wormy, and to make posts is a most valuable timber.—H. G. Lealie, Rasex County, Mass.

I think we should encourage immigration from Sweden and Norway, as they make good servants.—S. C. P., Waterloo County, Ont.

good servants.—S. C. P., Waterloo County, Ont.

I still have faith in the sheep business, and shall keep them to trim up the pasture, if for nothing else.—Justin Archer, Hancook County, Me.

Make the rotation, clover the first-year, corn the next, then seed to some small crop, and seed again to clover. Last year, one of the worst of corn years, I raised on my farm one thousand bushels of corn from a ten-acre lot. This was due largely to the humus in the soil left there by the clover crop.—A. Agee, Wooster, O.

A saving can usually be made by looking over the market and buying that feed from which one can get the most protein for the least money. In order to get the best results all the minute details must be looked after.—L. W. Jose, Penobacot County, Me.

I regret to inform you that my brother, M. N. Cook, whose house was illustrated in this paper last season, was taken suddenly and severaly ill last summer, and although his health has been gradually failing, and at last became in the sad condition that we were obliged to take him during the present week to the State Insense Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y. It was most and indeed to see him leave his lovely family and beautiful and profitable fruit farm never perhaps to return to it.—Irving D. Cook.

Since sprinkfing our seed grain with copper sulphate we are practically free from senu, at a cost of only two cents an acre a year.—C. L. M., Minto, Wellington County, Ont.

About seventeen years ago a man had a

Ont.

About seventeen years ago a man had a dry sand ridge which was considered worthless. It was planted with least essels and at the end of seventeen years \$155 worth of piling was sold from a quarter acro. There is good money to be made in forests,—H. G. Lealis, Esser County, Mass.

The bacteria talk of which we hear so much, may be all right to a certain extent, but that alfalfa cannot be grown without it seems like putting it in pretty strong terms, while at the same time it would be pleasant to sell soil from case's alfalfa plot at going rates.—I. D. Cook; Geneses County, M. X.

been quite large, amounting to \$130,000 last week.

There has been a further decline in the supplies of hogs at the large Western markets as compared with the recent movement, according to the Cincinnaté Price Current. Total Western pacifing 385,000 hogs, compared with 435,000 the preceding week, and 370,000 last year. From March 1 the total is 1,370,000, against 1,065,000 a year ago—an increase of 205,000. The quality of current offerings is mostly good. Prices have been advanced, the close for prominent markets indicating a general average of about \$5,25 per one hundred penness compared with \$5 a week ago and \$5720 a year ago.

ago.

Live stock receipts during the month of February at the markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph totaled 2,707,972 head, in contrast with 3,046,282 head for a similar month in 1904 and 2,498,608 head in 1903. For the two months ending Feb. 28, total live stock arrivals at these five markets were 5,945,588 head in 1905, 6,074,632 head in 1904, and

head in 1905, 6,074,633 head in 1904, and 5,257,491 head in 1903. Of the present year's total, hogs constituted 3,291,517 head, sheep 1,300,361 head and cattle 1,149,057 head.
Heaf went higher the first of the week and has held steady at the advance, supply being no more than moderate. Mutton and yearlings sell readily at quotations, which are unchanged. Fall and spring lambs steady, with a light trade at quotations. Veale are in lighter supply than usual at this season and in good demand at prices that would be quite profitable to the growers were it not for the higher values of dairy products, which enhance the producing cost of yeal. Some fancy yeals exceed quotations given.

What you can best produce on your farm is the important question to you. The cost of the food you grow cannot always be estimated by what your time is worth at good wages, for all farmers could not get pay for their time in this way, it they did not grow forage crops.—Prof. W. H. Jordan.

Timothy is not an economical milk producer; better sell it to some one who wants it to feed horses.—H. G. Manchester, Winchester





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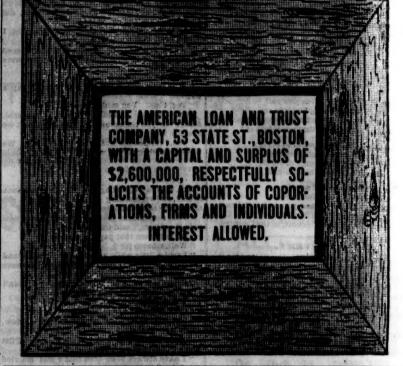
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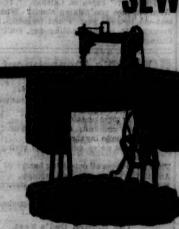
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